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# THE TIMES

TUESDAY JUNE 7 1983

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20p

## THE TIMES Tomorrow

**Disaster at Bluff Cove**  
Britain's worst casualties of the Falklands war were sustained in a single day, June 8, 1982, with the sinking of the Sir Galahad, carrying 350 Welsh Guards. The results of an inquiry into the disaster were never made public, but on the Spectrum page, Jenny Rathbone reveals what really happened at Bluff Cove.

**Sport in South Africa**  
David Miller asks whether the time has come for the world to change its attitude towards the country whose racial policies have barred it from full participation in international sport.

## Nicaragua expels US envoys

Washington said it would protest at Nicaragua's decision to expel three US diplomats in Managua accused of plotting to destabilise the Sandinist Government. They were said to have helped to plan the assassination of senior officials.

## Pound rallies on poll hopes

Sterling rallied sharply after last week's losses as a result of denials of a cut in the Nigerian oil price and weekend polls predicting a landslide Tory win for the Conservatives. But it later fell back to close 1 cent up at \$1.5765

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## ANC reprieves

South Africa reprieved three members of the underground African National Congress, but said three others would be hanged for attacks in which four black policemen were killed

Page 6

## Feline awards

The highly acclaimed musical, *Cats*, has won seven of Broadway's Tony awards, including best musical, best director, for Trevor Nunn, and best score, for Andrew Lloyd Webber

Page 3

## TV-am gains

TV-am's new breakfast programme gained 100,000 extra viewers in the week ended May 22, while the BBC's breakfast audience dropped

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## Royal Hawke

Mr Bob Hawke, Australia's republican Prime Minister, had tea with the Prince and Princess of Wales yesterday and will have lunch with the Queen today

Page 6

*I thought democracy was about having a choice.*

**DRY JAWBONE COMING:**

## Malawi fears

Reports that President Hastings Banda of Malawi intends to take a year's sabbatical in Britain have unsettled the country. Some army officers and politicians have hurriedly left

Page 6

**Leader page 15**  
Letters: On world economy, from Mr W. Shepherd, and Dr E. Halsall; conquest, from Professor M. Howard; doctors' pay, from Dr E. R. Beck and others.

**Leading articles:** Conservative campaign; Estonia; Malawi.

**Features:** pages 10, 11, 14

**Triumph for the pollster:** Débâche comes to Aisa; John Pardoe's election column. Spectrum: Interview with Prince Rainier. Fashion: Keep-fit clothes.

**Computers:** pages 22, 23

**Information technology and the election:** a sixth-former in search of a career; a new form of lending in libraries.

**Obituary:** page 16

**The Rev Dr Eric Abbott, Sir Anthony Lewis**

**Home News** 2-5 **Events** 30  
**Overseas** 6-8 **Law Report** 31  
**Apple** 16 **Press Round** 31  
**Arts** 12 **Science** 2  
**Bridge** 16 **Sport** 2  
**Business** 17-21 **TV & Radio** 29  
**Coast** 16 **Theatre** 29  
**Crossword** 30 **Weather** 30

## Poll humiliation would bring Labour blood-letting

● Moderate union leaders are preparing to reappraise the labour movement's policies if the Labour Party loses heavily on Thursday.

● Many "safe" Labour seats may be at

risk from abstentions by black and Asian voters, an opinion poll suggests.

● Britain could lead the world again as it had led the first industrial revolution, Mrs Thatcher said on television.

## Unions seek a new approach to bridge the credibility gap

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Moderate trade union leaders are preparing for a radical reappraisal of the labour movement's policies in the wake of their party's widely expected humiliation at the polls on Thursday.

The outcome is expected to be a shift back towards the political centre, abandoning some of the more extreme left-wing attitudes on issues such as the Common Market, nuclear disarmament and incomes policy.

It is even being suggested that the Trades Union Congress should revise its policy of boycotting the Thatcher Administration on issues such as trade union law, in order to regain some influence on the direction of economic policy.

Right-wing union leaders have gone along quietly but reluctantly with hard-line TUC and Labour Party conference policies for the sake of unity in the run-up to the election. But they now argue privately that the left-wing strategy has failed.

In public the union "barons" who dominate the pressure group, Trade Unions for Labour Victory, still insist that Labour can win on Thursday, and refuse to rock the electoral boat by openly discussing what will happen if Mrs Thatcher

performs as well as the opinion polls suggest.

But privately some leading moderates are talking of a "credibility gap" that has opened up between trade union and Labour political leaders on the one hand and traditional party supporters on the other, who did not believe that a Foot government could bring unemployment down to less than a

million or take Britain out of the EEC "just like that".

Things like incomes policy, the Common Market and even our approach to unilateralism will have to be "looked at", a prominent moderate said. "I think there will be a demand now to say: 'We have tried all this - and they don't believe us'. There is a credibility gap in all these policies.

The Labour Party rank and file, men and women, have looked at the programme and said it isn't on. So I think we

will see a shift. It may not be all that easy, because there will be some blood-letting from both sides."

Signs of political discontent are likely to emerge at a series of key union conferences in the coming weeks, starting next week with the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, whose moderate general secretary still refuses to contemplate anything except a Labour victory.

The inquest will continue at the conference of the Confederation of Health Service Employees, whose general secretary, Mr David Williams, is a member of Labour's national executive, and then at the conferences of the National Union of Railways and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions at the end of the month.

But running parallel with that activity is the preparation of policy motions for the September congress of the TUC, which must be submitted by mid-July.

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# Man given second heart transplant in three years by Papworth team

A second heart transplant has been carried out on a man aged 25 at Papworth Hospital, Cambridge. The first replacement was done in 1980.

It is believed to be the first time a patient has received a second heart transplant after such a long interval.

Mr Andrew Patterson, a Conservative Party agent, from Swainmore, Southampton, went to Papworth for treatment several days ago. His condition deteriorated and there were signs of severe rejection of the first transplanted heart.

The second transplant was carried out early on Monday morning. Last night Mr Patterson was in intensive care and still on the critical list.

Mr Patterson was the youngest transplant recipient in Britain. Surgeons at Papworth Hospital believe that recent advances in drugs for prevent-

ing rejection have improved his chances of recovery.

He was being sustained on a life-support machine last week when the decision was taken on Thursday to plan a second operation.

The latest heart is working on its own. It has not been attached in parallel in the so-called "piggy-back method" used at Harefield Hospital, in Middlesex.

Mr John Edwards, a spokesman for the hospital, said Mr Patterson had shown signs of improvement.

Mr Patterson worked as a Conservative Party agent for Mr Patrick Cormack, the former MP for Staffordshire, South-West, before his first transplant (the Press Association reports). He had had the job for a week before he suffered a heart attack at the age of 22. His was the twentieth heart

transplant operation carried out in Britain.

His fiancée, Miss Sarah Harper, aged 26, also from Swainmore, said yesterday he was told on Thursday that he would have to have a second heart.

"He told me: 'I have had my go. Perhaps somebody else should have it.' But then he said he was willing to have a second crack when they told him he was the only one waiting in his blood group."

"He was very relaxed about it. We both were, because we knew what to expect this time.

Miss Harper, who helped to nurse Mr Patterson after his first operation, said he had been on two life-support machines after his heart began to fail last week.

Miss Harper said she had been told his chances of recovery this time were better because of advances in surgery.

## Family of 6 charged with murder

A family of six were charged at Hamilton Sheriff Court yesterday with the murder of a policeman and the attempted murder of three others.

The accused, a mother, father and three sons and a daughter, appeared in private before Sheriff Len Lovat. They made no plea or declaration and were remanded in custody. They face four separate charges.

Hugh Murray, aged 50, Mrs Jean Murray, aged 49, their sons, William, aged 20, and Hugh, aged 16, all of East Gardens, Larkhall, Lanarkshire, another son, James, aged 23, of Scotia Street, Larkhall, and a daughter, Mrs Margaret Smith, aged 22, of Shaw Street, Larkhall, are jointly charged with murder.

It is alleged, that they murdered Det Sergeant William Ross Hunt, aged 56, by kicking and punching him, knocking him to the ground, striking him on the head and body with blunt instruments and stabbing him with knives or sharp instruments.

They are also charged with attempting to murder Det Constable Duncan Nicholson, Det Constable John Hair and Det Constable Wilson Gillon.

## TV-am's 'new look' attracts viewers

By Kenneth Gosling

TV-am's "new look" breakfast programme is showing results after three weeks in the ratings doldrums. Figures released yesterday by the Broadcasters' Audience Research Board show that in the week ended May 22 the station put on 100,000 viewers, up from 1,800,000.

This corresponded with a drop in the BBC's breakfast audience, from 1,800,000 to 1,700,000.

A BARB spokesman explained that figures for the peak quarter-hour were rounded up or down according to whether they were above or below 50,000. In this case TV-am had been credited with 300,000.

Mr Greg Dyke, editor-in-chief of TV-am, said: "This is

### Police critics attacked

The newly appointed Chief Constable of Sussex, Mr Roger Birch, warned local politicians yesterday not to interfere with day-to-day policing.

Mr Birch, aged 52, who was formerly head of Warwickshire police, said that there was already a "healthy degree of accountability" and no need for any change.

His remarks may be interpreted as a response to demands



Anne Diamond: New presenter is popular

very good news, but we have still got a long way to go."

The station had a number of complimentary calls yesterday on the introduction of Anne Diamond, a new presenter.

● Three sisters who were shot by a masked gunman in Belfast on Sunday night were recovering yesterday in hospital.

● Mrs Margaret Lowden, aged 30, Mrs Brenda Bonner, aged 34, and Mrs Geraldine Campbell, aged 25, were hit in the legs as they shielded a man from four masked men who burst into a house in Stanhope Drive, at Unity Flats.

Police believe they were victims of a family feud

for more control over the police and the Labour Party's pledge to introduce a new police system, under which the police would be more accountable to locally elected representatives.

Speaking on the first day of his appointment at Sussex police headquarters, in Lewes, Mr Birch said that a great deal of nonsense had been spoken about lack of accountability.

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## Important Message to Fitch Lovell Shareholders

From the Fitch Lovell Board

### KEY MARKETS

- Linfood have increased their offer for Key Markets to £44.8 million
  - matching Safeway's offer
- Linfood have given us valuable assurances
  - to continue and expand trading relationships
  - not to break up Key Markets
- The contract with Linfood is thus much more attractive than the Safeway offer

#### YOUR BOARD'S RECOMMENDATION

It is vital you complete and return immediately the PINK proxy form voting FOR the Resolution.

Ignore the BLUE proxy form, ignore the Safeway advertisements and circular

**Fitch Lovell**

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

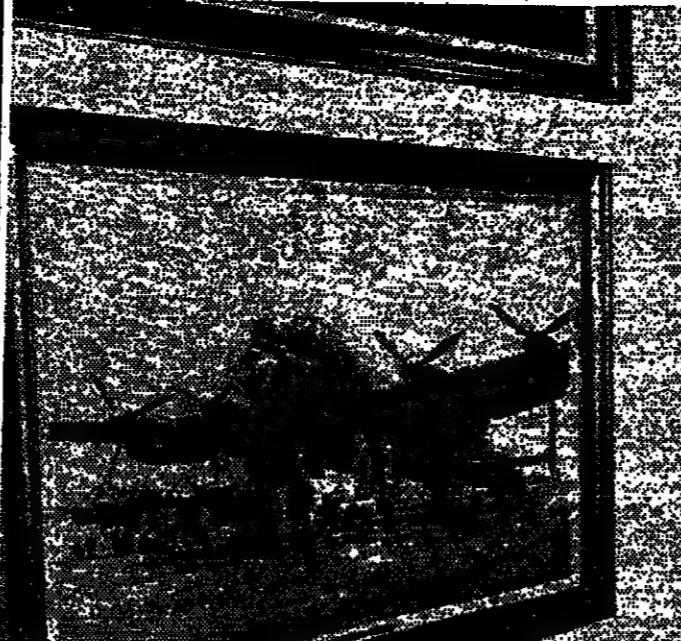
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Two Second World War bomber VCs, Mr Norman Jackson (left) and Mr Roderick "Babe" Leroy, looking at "Operations On", by Robert Taylor a painting presented to Marshall of the RAF Sir Arthur "Bomber" Harris at the Einstein International Exhibition of Aviation and Marine Art at the Qantas Gallery, in Piccadilly, London. (Photograph: Chris Harris)

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"He told me: 'I have had my go. Perhaps somebody else should have it.' But then he said he was willing to have a second crack when they told him he was the only one waiting in his blood group."

"He was very relaxed about it. We both were, because we knew what to expect this time.

Miss Harper, who helped to nurse Mr Patterson after his first operation, said he had been on two life-support machines after his heart began to fail last week.

Miss Harper said she had been told his chances of recovery this time were better because of advances in surgery.

● Mr Patterson worked as a Conservative Party agent for Mr Patrick Cormack, the former MP for Staffordshire, South-West, before his first transplant (the Press Association reports). He had had the job for a week before he suffered a heart attack at the age of 22. His was the twentieth heart

# Teacher killed and 20 children injured in holiday coach crash

By Craig Seton and Ronald Faux

A young woman teacher died and more than twenty children were injured, many badly scarred, when a coach taking them on a school holiday to France was in collision with a lorry on the M5 in Devon early yesterday.

The coach was carrying 40 children, four teachers and a driver from the Lake District and the lorry was emerging from a sliproad, near Cullompton.

The lorry-driver suffered a fractured skull and broken leg. The crash knocked the coach on its side before it skidded more than 150 yards.

The worst injuries were caused when the coach was on its side, as children's arms and legs were scraped along the tarmac through broken windows.

Victims were taken to hospital in Exeter, 15 miles away, where surgeons prepared to carry out at least 18 operations, many involving plastic surgery.

The dead woman was Mrs Delicia Moss, aged 28, of Captain French Lane, Kendal, a French teacher at the Lakes School, a 1,000-pupil comprehensive near Windermere.

Mr David Tipping, the headmaster, told the children about the crash at assembly yesterday morning, but until more details came through from Devon no one knew exactly how many casualties there had been or how badly they were injured.

Mrs Moss had worked at the school for eight years, and was very popular. Her husband is also a teacher, working at Milnthorpe Secondary School, in Cumbria.

Telephone lines to the school were blocked with calls from parents, friends and relatives of children known to have set out

on the one-week educational holiday in Brittany.

Mr Tipping, said that staff and children were very distressed but the school was trying to carry on normally. They had been overwhelmed by offers of help from all over the country.

The children, all aged 12 or 13, except for one aged eight, were on their way to catch the 10am ferry from Plymouth to Roscoff. The accident happened about 6.30am when the coach was in collision with the lorry as it was about to join the southbound carriageway of the M5 from the sliproad at Junction 28.

The lorry driver was Mr Kevin Pavey, from Irvine Close, Tamworth.

Police were investigating a theory that the lorry was reversing along the hard shoulder to pick up a hitch-hiker when the collision happened. They were also investigating a theory that there was a second person in the lorry.

Cash investigators will check the tachograph in the coach cab as an inquiry is launched.

A police spokesman said: "The only fortunate thing is that the motorway was fairly quiet at that time of day. If it had been busier there could have been an appalling pile-up, with many more possibly dead."

Those detained in hospital were: Lorna Hodson, from Ambleside; Sarah Metcalf, from Windermere; Elizabeth Stones, Kendal; Christopher Lukin, Barrow in Furness; Karen Cooper, Windermere; Julie Mason, Windermere; Barbara Dixon, Windermere; Sharon Hodson, Ambleside; Emma Tidshall, Kendal; Stephen Bewsher, and Geoffrey Pidgeon, both Kendal; Meredith Fishman, Windermere; David Chessman, Barrow in Furness; and Joanna Wood, from Kendal.

Mr Alan Johnson, the coach driver, suffered only minor injuries and travelled home to Cumbria. He said: "I was in the nearside lane when this wagon suddenly walloped me. That is all I can remember."

Immediately after the crash a Department of Transport inspector went to the scene and a police helicopter took photographs.

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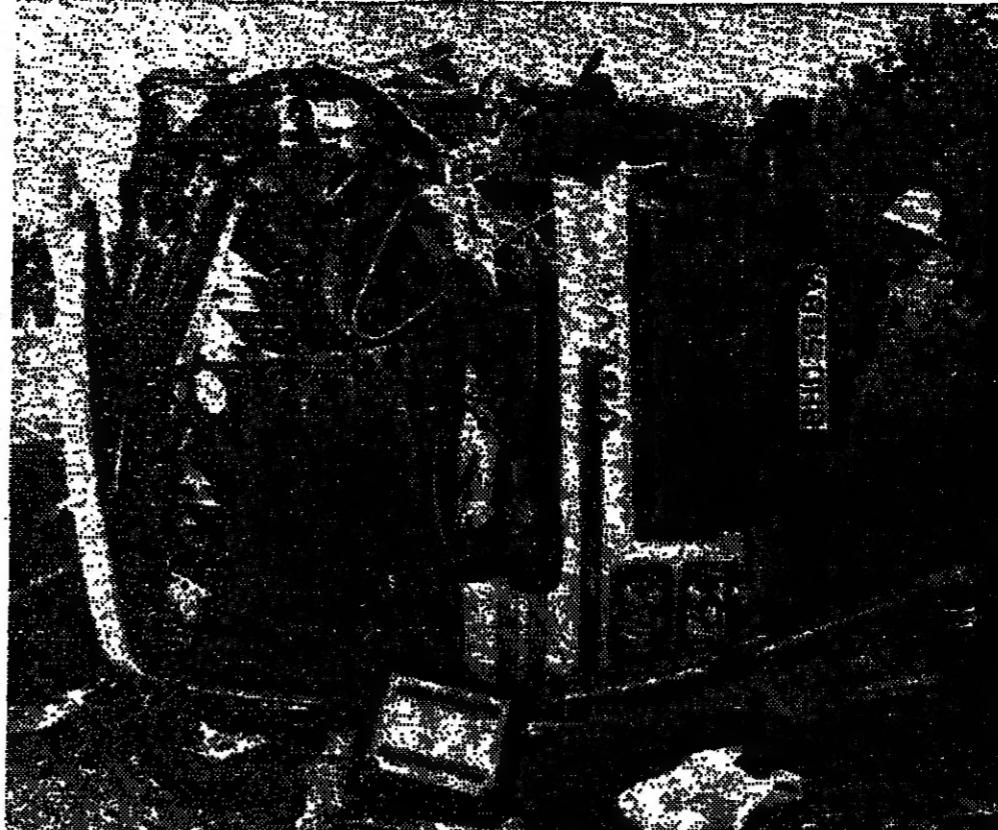
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The mangled coach lying its side after the crash.



Mr John Healey and his son leaving hospital.

## Surgeon tells of severe hand and arm injuries

The full horror of the Callington coach crash was revealed yesterday by a surgeon and an eye-witness.

Dr Peter Bedford, the consultant in charge of accidents and emergencies at the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital, said that of those detained several had complicated injuries to the hands and arms.

There had been a certain amount of "degloving" which meant that the flesh had been stripped back to the tendons. Two girls were most seriously injured, and one of them had "single grazing" to her back and legs.

None of the children, he said, had life-threatening injuries, but over the next 24 hours he expected that at least 18 operations would have to be carried out and the hospital

had sent a request to a Plymouth hospital for pigskin to be sent to help with skin grafts.

Surgeons at Frenchay Hospital, in Bristol, were also standing by in case any of the children were transferred or in case they were needed for operations in Exeter.

Dr Bedford said that undoubtedly some of the children would be left with very bad scarring.

An eye-witness said the children's belongings, including shoes, nightclothes and cases, were strewn across the motorway. "The front of the coach had been completely crushed and windows down one side were all smashed. The children were rescued by firemen, who broke open the skylight windows on top of the coach."



Some of the children released from hospital setting out for home.

## Colin Roach 'was hearing voices before his death'

By Nicholas Timmins

Colin Roach, aged 21, who died of shotgun wounds in the entrance to Stoke Newington police station, in north London, last January, was disturbed and hearing voices before his death, the resumed inquest was told yesterday.

Dr Elizabeth Cox, a general practitioner, who treated him after his release from a three-week sentence in Pentonville prison, said that his relatives had said he was hearing voices which were telling him "his house was cursed and everyone was to get out and leave him to manage the problem himself".

Dr Cox, who saw Mr Roach at his home in Lainham Road, Bow, twice in the eight days before his death prescribed a drug to combat anxiety and later the more powerful chlorpromazine because she believed his condition presented psychotic features.

But she told the inquest, at Clerkenwell County Court, that when she saw him two days before his death there was no suggestion that he was suicidal. "He was feeling much better, no longer hearing voices and he was able to concentrate well."

The court was told by Mr John Marriage, QC, for the Metropolitan Police, that Mr Roach had not been taking all the prescribed tablets and had been smoking cannabis.

His father, Mr James Roach, said that his son had been depressed. But he challenged the statement he is alleged to have made at Stoke Newington police station on the night of his son's death, in which he is alleged to have said that he had been talking about voodoo.

Mr Marriage read out part of



Mr Colin Roach: "Did not take prescribed tablets".



Mr James Roach: Challenged statement.

the statement in which Mr James Roach is alleged to have said: "He came out of prison two weeks ago and since then he has been acting strange. He's been saying that he could hear voices and he must go out of the house because someone is trying to do something."

"He was talking about voodoo and the voices he kept saying he could hear. He was sick, because there were no voices except in his head. It got so bad we called the emergency doctor."

Mr Roach challenged the statement yesterday. Some of it was false, although some was true, he said.

He had arrived at the police station about 12.30 am on January 13, but was not told of his son's death until about 3.00 am.

He had initialled some changes in the statement before signing it, he agreed. But he later told the inquest that he had difficulty reading and writing.

Dr Cox said that if he had stopped taking tablets his symptoms could have returned.

## Clerk jailed for train hijack

A former railway booking clerk who hijacked a train with 250 passengers on board was sentenced at Winchester Crown Court yesterday to a total of 25 months imprisonment.

Raymond Rose, aged 34, of Water Lane, Winchester, had entered the cab of a London to Bournemouth train at Basingstoke and convinced the driver he had a gun, the court was told.

Mr Nigel Mylne, for the prosecution, said the incident happened in March when Mr Alan Ramage, a train driver, stopped at Basingstoke on a Friday afternoon.

Rose told him: "Get this train moving, I'm hijacking the train. Get going or you've had it."

Mr Mylne said Rose had his right hand in his pocket and Mr Ramage was convinced he had a gun.

The jolting of the train, which had 12 coaches, alerted an inspector who was on board. He forced his way into the cab and had a fight with Rose. Mr Ramage stopped the train suddenly to throw Rose off balance. Rose jumped out and ran across fields with 250 who he had taken from Mr Ramage.

Mr Jeremy Gibbons, defending, said Rose had been distressed because a relationship with a woman friend had ended and he was in debt. He had drunk 12 pints of beer and had wanted the train to go slowly because he was feeling ill. Rose admitted endangering the safety of railway passengers and causing bodily harm to Mr Ramage, of Kenneth Road, Thundersley, Essex.

## Cheap fares fail to fill People Express seats

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

People Express, the cut-price airline, is still taking off from Gatwick less than half-full 10 days after beginning their £99 service to the US. A spokesman yesterday blamed switchboards jammed by would-be travellers and invited people to "just turn up at Gatwick and take off".

A special desk has been set up at the airport to deal with late-comers. It open from 7am to 10am while the aircraft is on the ground there and will remain until British Telecom has expanded the reservations system in about a fortnight. People Express say.

About 150 to 170 people have been flying westbound services

so and 300 to 330 eastbound in an aircraft that can carry 430.

This poor showing by a new venture that looked like sweeping the board is however a matter for "frustration rather than disappointment", Fran Mackiewicz, the airline's station manager at Gatwick said yesterday.

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Although the airline did not

## Workload 'drove manager to kill wife and child'

A supermarket manager was so overburdened with work that he cracked under the strain and killed his wife and daughter, it was stated yesterday in the Central Criminal Court.

Christopher Smith, aged 30, went home early and stabbed them to death because he felt the "whole world was against him".

He tried to commit suicide by five methods but finally gave up and went to the police.

Smith, of Clayholt Avenue, Redbridge, London who worked at the Co-operative store in Green Lanes, Dagenham as

assistant manager was put on probation for three years, with the condition that he receives medical treatment.

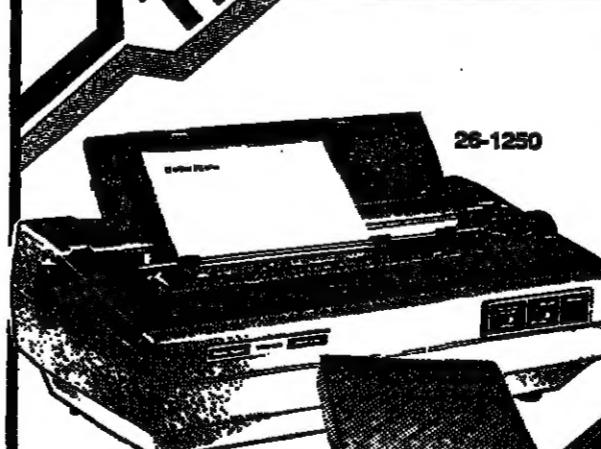
He pleaded guilty to the manslaughter of his wife aged 24, and daughter Joanne, aged two, in January on the ground of diminished responsibility. His plea of not guilty to murder were accepted.

Mr James Miskin, the Rotherham coroner, said Smith found his responsibility an "overwhelming terror" and feared the consequences for his "loved ones". He added: "That terror so worked on your mind that you became so ill you killed the wife and child you loved".

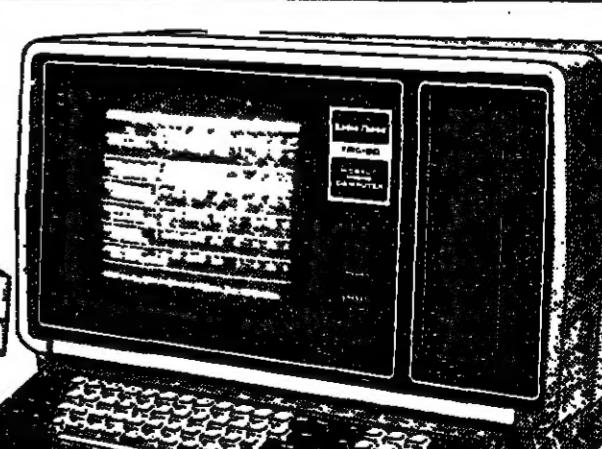
Smith's mental condition had caused him to have no responsibility for his actions. He was a "hard-working man" with an "exemplary record".

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## Charge against Boycott dropped

A charge against Geoffrey Boycott, the former England cricketer, of driving without due care and attention was dismissed at Bury, Greater Manchester, yesterday, after the prosecution said they were not proceeding with the case.

Mr Boycott had said he would plead not guilty.

Time is our secret



REAL IMPORTED GERMAN LAGER

## Cats' wins seven US awards

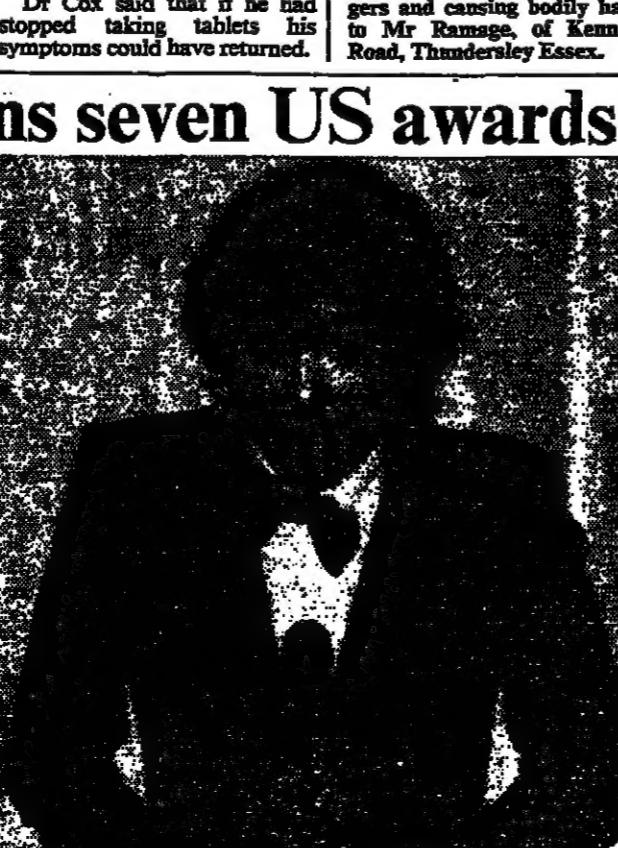
By Christopher Wrennan, Arts Correspondent, and Trevor Fishlock in New York

Cats, the musical which has taken most of the accolades open to it since opening two years ago in London, has added seven of the Broadway Tony awards announced in New York yesterday.

They include the best musical and awards to Trevor Nunn for the best director, to Andrew Lloyd Webber for the best score and to the late T. S. Eliot for the best book, the musical being based on his *Old Possum's Book of Practical Cats*.

It is a success story in the best traditions of the theatre. Lloyd Webber managed to gather the £500,000 needed to put the show on against reluctance by backers after he had decided that there was a musical in Eliot's eccentric lines about comical cats.

He found a producer, Cameron Mackintosh, and proceeded to turn the stage of the New London Theatre into a gigantic rubbish dump.



Andrew Lloyd Webber accepting his award. The others for Cats were for the best supporting actress (Betty Buckley), to John Napier for the best costume design and to David Hersey for the best lighting.

Since it opened in London Cats has taken about £5m at the box office and is sold out, bar occasional returns, for the next four months.

## YOUR NEAREST COMPUTER CENTRE

# Tactical dilemma faces the anti-Labour voter in a once rock-solid seat

By David Hewson

The dilemma of the tactical voter in the present election is acute, and nowhere more so than in the inner London seat of Islington North.

The constituency epitomizes the problems which face voters in the wake of the fragmentation of the Labour Party. On present voting trends, it possesses a majority who are against the continuation of Labour rule, but one which is split between showing its support through the Alliance or through the Tories who have not won an Islington seat since the 1930s.

The result may well be that Labour's candidate, Mr Jeremy Corbyn, the veteran left-wing campaigner for squatters' rights, will walk into Westminster on the back of the division existing among the majority of voters opposed to him.

There is sufficient heat in the battle for Islington North to fuel a whole election campaign, let alone that for a small part of north London which was once overwhelmingly working class but is now being increasingly infiltrated by the middle class come bracket.

Two of the candidates for the new seat represented the constituencies which have been merged into it. To add to the confusion, both were elected as Labour members, Mr John O'Halloran for the old North seat and Mr John Grant for Central.

Mr O'Halloran, whose strength lies in the area's Catholic Irish population, went on to become first, an independent, then to flirt with the SDP before deciding to stand as an independent Labour candidate. Mr Grant was an early SDP convert and will be fighting under their banner.

Add to this the selection of the controversial Mr Corbyn, and the election, last year, of a new Labour council which has been branded as the most extreme left-wing local authority in the country, and one has a picture of extreme volatility.

The question which many voters in Islington North are

## Heseltine tells of holiday fears

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence said yesterday that complacency among Conservative voters could help Labour to win a number of constituencies because of the large number of Tory supporters who are away on holiday (Tim Jones writes).

Mr Heseltine, referring to people who are thinking of voting tactically, said in Cardiff: "I don't think these people have fully realized the consequences of the large numbers of people on holiday who could allow Labour in a number of marginal constituencies".

Mr Heseltine said that tactical voting could let in "the most extreme Labour Party we have ever seen in this country".

asking themselves is: if we want to help Labour out, who do we vote for? And the answer is a lot less clear cut than it might seem.

The obvious route might seem to be to vote for the SDP. Mr Grant will clearly pick up some support through a local following. But the SDP did disastrously in last year's local elections, picking up fewer votes than the Tories. And they are working from an extremely low base - the Liberals received only 8.9 per cent of the vote in 1979.

A far safer bet, on paper at least, would be to side with the Tories. The Conservatives have consistently polled between 30 and 35 per cent of the vote in the area for several elections. On the present polls - 47 per cent for them, 28 for Labour and 23 for the Alliance - they would receive 36.4 per cent of the vote, Labour 39.2 per cent and the Alliance 18.7 per cent.

Clearly, if the presence of both Mr O'Halloran and Mr Grant can cream off just three out of Labour.

## The Times panel

# Anger over bitchy mud-slinging

One opinion has united *The Times* voters' panel in the last week of the campaign: this is the dirtiest general election anyone can remember.

Panelists have been criticizing politicians' and media tactics throughout the last three weeks and the complaints reached a peak after last week's Labour attack on Mrs Thatcher and the Falklands war.

Mrs Margaret Cooper, aged 55, a housewife and lifelong Labour voter, said: "The Libs should not have been brought up. It could have attacked our troops. This is the worst election I have known for mud-slinging."

Mrs Sandra Wildish, aged 28, a housewife who will be voting Labour, agreed. "It was stupid of them to bring up the Falklands war. Denis Healey was wrong. Our men went there to protect our people and Mrs Thatcher did the only reasonable thing," she said.

"But there has been backbiting on all sides. Papers like *The Sun* and the *Express* are crucifying Michael Foot and tearing Labour to pieces."

The resurrection of the Falklands conflict is a vote loser for Labour, according to formerly undecided panelist Mr Paul Jones, aged 23, an

insurance clerk who voted Labour in 1979. He gave as his main reason for backing the SDP: "Labour has just got too bitchy, dragging up the Falklands issue like that."

Mrs Mabel Ware, aged 72, a lifelong Labour voter, began this campaign undecided but says she will definitely vote Conservative. She said: "I think it was very wrong of Healey. It has hurt Labour's campaign. I enjoy the election, but they can do without all this dirt-slinging."

pronouncements by politicians of all parties have been taken with a high pinch of salt throughout the campaign. Mr Patricia Hickey, a power station guide and former Conservative voter who is still undecided this time, said: "I am not sure they are all being truthful. They do not always exactly what they say, but they will once they get into power."

Staunch Conservative Mr George Day, aged 74, who is a retired technical sales manager, was more forthright: "They seem to be sinking, especially the Labour Party, to a new low. Some of the things they say, if not downright lies, are a distortion of the facts."

But few have given up on the campaign like Mrs Rosina Ramsden, aged 63, a retired catering assistant, who will vote Conservative. She said: "It has been a filthy campaign, slinging mud, slinging one another off. It is disgusting. It is not a clean fight. All you hear on television is them dragging one another down."

Television was by far the largest source of influence named by the panel, and a surprisingly large majority of panelists say they watch party political broadcasts.

A single television programme, *Electoral 500*, personnel of unemployed, Mrs Amelie Rooney, aged 19, who was previously planning to vote for Labour, to vote for the SDP.

## 'Press lies' about Foot madden Jill Craigie

By Peter Evans

The vilification of Michael Foot in the press has left its mark on his wife, Jill Craigie.

"I can hear it. I don't think any would. You read such misrepresentations, such lies. I take it so seriously that I have made it worse for Michael, not better," she says today.

In an interview in *Woman* magazine she discloses how much she is upset by references to her husband as "Worried Gummidge". "It drives me mad because I buy his clothes and it is therefore a reflection on me. He has very nice suits which he wears less and less.

And she says how much she would dislike living in Downing Street, should her husband emerge victorious on Thursday. Dick Crossman used to refer to the flat at No 10 as "the seventh wonder". There's that gloomy garden with no flowers, and those civil servants... I'd have to live there."

But much of her fire is aimed at the press treatment of her husband. "They were furious when he won the leadership because they wanted Healey, who is much more to the right of the Labour party.

The right-wing press always like to choose the leader of the Left and, besides, that some journalists had a lot of money on Healey.

"In all the years we have been married, which is a very long time, I think he has never been finer than in the way he has stood up to the demagogic he has had."

Miss Craigie describes Mrs Thatcher as being highly competent and correct. "You can admire her efficiency, the way she is always so well groomed and says the right things to the right people, but I think she is a little heartless."

## No more bets

Labourites yesterday closed their books on bets that the Conservatives would win the general election. Their latest odds for Labour to win are now 7/1 and for the Alliance 66/1. The odds for no overall majority have been extended to 8/1.



St Margaret of Assisi 1983

## Whitehall brief

# Head boy of Downing Street

By Peter Hennessy

When a Prime Minister fresh from a victory at the poll reaches Downing Street after kissing hands with the Queen at Buckingham Palace, a curious ritual takes place in No 10. It was revealed by Mr Joe Haines in his *The Politics of Power* when he described the progress of Sir Harold Wilson in March 1974.

"Beyond the Hallway of No 10, at the beginning of the long corridor which leads to the Cabinet Room, everyone - press officers, Garden Room girls, messengers, private secretaries and others - lined the passageway to applaud their new boss. So warm was their reception... that for a moment the pressmen thought that they might actually have voted Labour retrospect on my say. But really it was like an Esopus crowd on Derby Day who cheer the winner when they eat up their betting slips."

Mr Robin Butler was there in 1974. He will be there again on June 10, not as a junior private secretary witnessing the transfer of power from Heath to Wilson, but as Downing Street's No 1 official, Principal Private Secretary to the Prime Minister.

This week he is Whitehall's head waiter. On Friday he will resume his duties as the country's most eminent minder. Mr Butler is superb at managing prime ministers. "He is everyone's idea of the complete man," says one permanent secretary.

It must have been infuriating to have been at school or university with Mr Butler - he is the kind who gets blinds and firsts and makes it look effortless. A big, fair-haired man, pedalling down Whitehall on his bicycle, even at 45 he still looks like a perpetual head boy (which he was at Harrow in 1956). His conversation brims with infectious school-boy exuberance.

As he progresses towards the highest posts in Whitehall, perhaps to the summit itself when Sir Robert Armstrong is appointed to the Prime Minister.

Robin Butler: Cyclist, patriot and closest official to the Prime Minister.

And he did in 1970 turn up at one of the famous *Private Eye* lunches, hosted by his Oxford chum, Mr Richard Ingrams. Though his superiors knew, they need not have worried. Nothing of interest was passed over, as Mr Ingrams confirmed last week, adding: "He did tell me once that he had great difficulty in distinguishing what was really going on from what was in *Adris Wilson's Diary*."

As if to prove that nature does imitate art, Lady Falkender's memoir, *Downing Street in Perspective*, published last month has a picture of Mr Butler's farewell party at the end of his first spell in No 10. He is standing beaming behind a sofa containing the cast of *Mrs Wilson's Diary*, including Lady Falkender, Sir Harold's Personal and Political Secretary, herself. He is a secretary for all seasons.

## Whitehall's head boy

### THE ISSUES

#### TAXATION

## Opposition parties to soak rich

By Lorna Bourke

Tax features prominently in the manifestos of both Labour and the SDP/Alliance with both parties conceding that income tax will have to go up to pay for improved social security benefits and pensions.

The Conservative manifesto contains no specific proposals to increase taxation, and a positive commitment to reduce taxation when possible. "Further improvements in allowances and lower rates of income tax remain a high priority, together with measures to reduce the poverty and unemployment traps."

Both Labour and the Alliance are committed to phasing or abolishing higher tax relief on home loans.

This would please the Inland Revenue, which has persuaded the building societies to calculate mortgage interest relief at the basic rate for home buyers, but is still obliged to work out higher rate tax relief manually on an individual basis.

There is little to cheer higher rate taxpayers in the policies of either the Alliance or Labour as both are committed to lowering the starting point for higher rates of tax.

Surprisingly, Alliance income tax proposals would bite more fiercely than those of Labour. The Alliance intends to cut back on the index-linking of personal allowances while Labour promises to increase basic personal allowances above the rate of inflation to lift those coming off social security and out of the poverty trap, and back into employment.

Both opposition parties commit themselves to phasing out the married man's tax allowance - the Alliance would do it over at least three years. The relatively painless method is to freeze the married man's allowance leaving the single person's tax allowance to catch up. Alliance plans are all part of a radical scheme to integrate social security payments and taxation and to replace local authority rates with local income tax.

Tory proposals on tax - like most of the manifesto - are vague. The only concession to separate taxation runs as follows: "We have brought forward for public discussion proposals for improving the tax treatment of married women, whether or not they go out to work".

As expected, Labour reaffirms its commitment to an annual wealth tax and makes specific mention of clamping down on family trusts and children's investment income.

There is also a promise to reduce tax avoidance and "limit the open-ended availability to higher rate taxpayers of various tax reliefs". A promise to reverse the Tories' concession on capital transfer tax, one of the clauses that was lost when this year's Finance Act was axed after the announcement of the election, is included.

The Alliance's proposals to integrate social security payments and taxation would benefit the less well-off dramatically, with £24 extra a week for a working family with two children currently earning £100, £10 a week more for single parents on supplementary benefit, and £3.50 and £10 for single pensioners and married pensioners on basic state pension.

But it tends to be vague since this could not be introduced until the integration is complete, a task that has been calculated would take between five and 10 years.

Tomorrow: Transport

## CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

### Rochdale

# Fighting to spike big gun

## CANDIDATES

C. Smith (L/AD)  
V. Broom (Lab)  
A. Fear (C)  
Courtney (UP)

Removing Cyril Smith from his Rochdale seat where he reclines with a comfortably padded majority is a seat one suspects to be far beyond the political muscle of either of his two main opponents.

However, the slightly built Labour candidate Ms Valerie Broom is campaigning vigorously to end 11 years of Liberal rule and seems undaunted by her task of spiking one of the Alliance's big guns. "It is not the size of the gun, but the power of the shot", she points out with alacrity.

The Tory candidate, Mr Alan Fear, a local dentist, aged 58, who seems destined to lose his fifth successive election fight is less optimistic. He admits glumly: "I do not have his frame or his fame." Wisely, Mr Fear realizes his friends may lie in the apparent wane of Labour support and repeated reminders to the electorate of the Lab-Lib pact and then only in 75 per cent of the division lobbies.

"I am the only anti-socialist candidate. That is my banner headline", he emphasized. He

## Profile of Rochdale

	1981	1982	1983
% Own Occ	58.4	57.7	57.1
% Loc Auth	37.1	38.2	38.7
% Black/Asian	10	10	10
% Mid cl	44.2	44.2	44.2
% Electorate	15.7	15.7	15.7
SDP/TN national result	67.822	67.822	67.822
result L. 4,600			

Key: % Own Occ: percentage owning their own home; % Loc Auth: percentage of council tenants; % Black/Asian: percentage of non-white workers; % Mid cl: mid-class; % Electorate: total electorate; SDP/TN national result: Labour result; L: Labour candidate.

1979 general election: C. Smith (1) 22,172; J. Correll (Lab) 18,076; I. Fear (C) 8,464; V. Broom (UP) 6,001; L. Courtney (C) 5,024.

also refers to the 10 per cent Black/Asian population, which he says is a legacy from two decades ago when large numbers arrived in the Lancashire town to work in its then thriving cotton mills. With the industry's decline many of them have joined dole queues while those who have reached 18 per cent in the area.

Mr Fear is in favour of voluntary repatriation but believes it to be a non-starter. Instead he relies upon an upswing in the economy to ease a growing social problem by the provision of new jobs.



Mr Cyril Smith: distributing smiles

He still lives with his widowed mother Eva, aged 79, in the terraced house they bought in 1947. Mr Smith's Tomorrows: Dulwich, Bradford W

only worry is that supporters are so sure of his success they might not even bother to walk down to the polling stations. "It is amazing, almost frightening, I cannot find anyone who does not think I will win", he said. "I am quite confident."

Mr Smith is unconcerned about the Alliance's poor showing in the opinion polls.

The last time they showed him



# South Africa reprieves three ANC men, but others will be hanged

From Michael Hornby, Johannesburg

Mr Marais Viljoen, the South African State President, yesterday announced a reprieve for three of the six black members of the underground African National Congress sentenced to death for high treason, but said the others would be hanged on Thursday. The last execution of an ANC member was in April, 1979.

Mr Viljoen commuted the sentences passed in August, 1981, on Anthony Tapiso, Johannes Shabangu and David Moise, all in their twenties, to life imprisonment, which in South Africa generally means exactly what it says where "crimes against the security of the state" are involved.

The three men were involved in a bomb blast at the Sasol oil-from-coal plant at Secunda in June, 1980; in attacks on a government building in Soweto and on a police station in Johannesburg; in a hand grenade attack on the house of a black police constable; and in blowing up a railway line.

No one was killed in any of these incidents, and the passing of the death sentence was

considered unusually harsh. The death penalty is mandatory only for murder in South Africa, though it can be imposed for a number of other crimes, ranging from treason to rape.

None of the accused, who all pleaded not guilty, was called to give evidence. During the trial defence counsel tried to prevent the submission of confessions allegedly extracted from the accused under electric shock torture and beatings, but the court ruled that the confessions were admissible.

The three men who are to hang are Simon Mogorera, Jerry Mosololi and Marcus Molung, also in their twenties. They were found guilty in August last year of involvement in armed attacks on three police stations in which four black policemen were killed and several civilians injured. They were convicted of high treason, murder, robbery and other offences.

The hanging decision was denounced as blood-thirsty by the ANC secretary-general, Mr Alfred Nzo, at the organiz-

ation's headquarters-in-exile in Lusaka, the Zambian capital.

● **Unionist convicted:** A black trade unionist, Oscar Mpetha, aged 73, has been found guilty of terrorist activities after a trial lasting more than two years, AFP reports.

The 22-day trial in Cape Town was the second-longest hearing in South African legal history after the four-year trial in which Nelson Mandela and 155 other members of the ANC were acquitted in 1961 of plotting to overthrow the state. (Mr Mandela was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1963).

Mr Mpetha will be sentenced later. The South African Press Association said he was a former president of the ANC for the Cape. A Supreme Court judge found him guilty on terrorism charges but not guilty on two charges of murder.

He and 18 other accused had pleaded not guilty to all three charges. Mr Mpetha was arrested in August, 1980, when two motorists died after their vehicles were stopped near Crossroads, a black township outside Cape Town.

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## Tired men of PLO promise to fight on

From Robert Fisk  
Wavell Camp, Baslebek

They sat around the grubby, high-ceilinged room with its obligatory photograph of Mr Yasir Arafat and swore that the Palestine Liberation Organization remained united a year after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. "Why, just look around you," Mr Abu Usami said, gesturing at the 11 men sitting along the walls.

"There is the representative of the Democratic Front," he said, and a thin man in a white shirt grinned weakly from a chair in the corner. "And there is the man from Saqqa," at which a plump figure in a yellow safari jacket expressed the view that the PLO would never be beaten so long as they had Syrian help.

Mr Usami is General Secretary of what the PLO call their Baslebek "Popular Committee" and he wanted to show that the Palestinians were not really fighting each other.

He found the task rather difficult. Only an hour before we arrived at Wavell Camp – for the old British Army barracks here is now a refugee camp – Mr Usami and his colleagues had decided that no Palestinian guerrillas would be allowed in future to carry guns in the area of Baslebek.

There were to be no more Palestinian roadblocks like the one which started Saturday's fire-fight between PLO guerrillas. The PLO, Mr Usami announced, would pay for the damage which their men had caused. The battle had been "unfortunate."

Mr Usami is a pragmatic man with a faint sense of humour whose frown spreads up his balding head when he hears a question the demands the truth. One year after Israel invaded Lebanon nine months after the Palestinians fired on Israeli troops.

● **BEIRUT:** Police yesterday arrested a Lebanese left winger, aged 21, on a charge of attempting to assassinate Libya's top diplomat in Beirut, Lebanese radio stations reported, according to AP.

The plump man from Saqqa – it is a pro-Syrian guerrilla movement – burst out: "We are unified, of course, we are unified. But there are always things wrong with a revolution. People have different ideas. There wasn't a mutiny, it was a correctional movement."

It was the Syrians who decided that there would be no more Palestinian roadblocks, so Mr Usami's decision came a little late in the day. So did his explanation of last year's Palestinian "victory."

The argument was fallacious.

Last year Mr Usami could have given his little lecture in Tyre or Sidon, or, driven out of the south and out of Beirut, he was sitting here in Baslebek, further than ever from the land he calls Palestine.

They were tired men and the little room, with its cigarette ends on the floor, its battered teapot on the dented filing cabinets, radiated familiar despair.

"I was in England last month," Mr Usami said suddenly. "I met your Mr Michael Foot and Mr Anthony Benn. We were meeting workers in Scotland. I gave Mr Foot our Palestinian scar, or *kufiyyah*. I think he understands our situation here."

It was suggested that Mr Foot's chances of success might be about as good as Mr Arafat's, the same immediate reply, "OK, but Mrs Thatcher understands us too," Mr Usami said.

"Oh yes, after the past year, all Europe understands our position." That, it seemed, was supposed to be the measure of the PLO's "victory".

Two miles further on my car was stopped by an Israeli Army corporal near Aley. "I'd like to leave here right now," he said. "This place is awful."

## Knesset opposition seeks inquiry on 'private war'

From David Bernstein, Jerusalem

Israel yesterday marked the first anniversary of its invasion of Lebanon locked in an acrimonious debate over the Government's decision-making processes during the fight.

Two opposition parties, Labour and the tiny Shas Party, said they were tabling motions in the Knesset for the creation of a commission of inquiry to look into the Government's conduct of the war.

Mr Moshe Shahal, speaking for the Labour Party on Israel radio yesterday, said that an official inquiry would be the only way of arriving at the truth about claims that Mr Ariel Sharon, the former Defence Minister, had conducted what amounted to a private war, with many crucial decisions being brought before the Government only after the events.

Some of the toughest criticism from within the coalition came on Sunday night from Mr Simha Ehrlich, the deputy Prime Minister.

Mr Ehrlich complained in a television interview that while many moves in the war were undertaken with the Government's approval, there were many that were not.

## Strikes mark Israeli invasion anniversary

From Our Own Correspondent, Beirut

Strikes to mark the first anniversary of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon shut down shops and offices in much of the country yesterday. Predominantly Christian towns, however, like the eastern sector of Beirut, ignored the event.

In the Syrian-occupied area, Lebanese shopkeepers said that they feared reprisals from left-wing militias if they remained open, while in Israeli-occupied Sidon residents complained that gunmen of Major Saad Haddad's private army, which worked for the Israelis, had

run out and because he realized that the suspension of the union was harming young film-makers with families to support.

However, Mr Wajda and the other pro-Syrian members had been adamant that his resignation must be coupled with a government pledge to keep the union democratic.

The directors who resigned from the union yesterday argue that it will now lose all semblance of democracy and will open the way for a praesidium run by pro-government film-makers.

The Polish cinema, which enjoyed a burst of creative energy during the Solidarity era, became one of the most effective ways of spreading the ideals of Solidarity, which is now illegal.

Besides the film-makers, union, the artists' and writers' unions are also still suspended pending either changes in the union leadership – weeding out Solidarity sympathizers – or changes in the statutes.

Top cyclist keeps going despite laxative plot

Gorizia, Italy (AP) – An undercover policeman foiled a plot to put laxatives in world champion Giuseppe Saronni's food and keep him from winning the Italian cycling tour, investigating magistrates said yesterday.

They said the policeman, disguised as a waiter at Saronni's hotel, saw a man try to bribe two other waiters on Saturday night to put the laxative into the food before the final stage of the race.

Police sources said the man offered the waiters 3m lire (\$1,200) and gave them a bottle of a powerful liquid laxative that would have made it

impossible for Saronni to race.

Police said they picked up a man from Bergamo, for questioning.

He was described by police as an avid cycling fan and a commercial sponsor of a rival cyclist in the tour. He was released and no charges were filed.

However, police said he was being investigated for possible instigation to commit a crime and bribery, which carries a maximum one year prison term.

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سيارة من الأجمل

THE TIMES



## XR4i. Man and high performance machine in perfect harmony.



The new Sierra XR4 Injection is the latest in a long line of Fords with racing in their blood.

Far from being just a modified Sierra, the XR4i is, in fact, a purpose-built high performance machine.

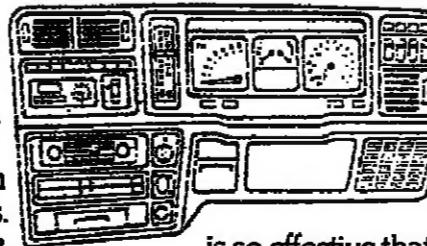
As you'll see the moment you open the bonnet, it's powered by Ford's highly developed, fuel-injected 2.8 litre V6. Combined with a new close ratio five-speed gearbox which gives the acceleration extra bite, this 150 bhp engine will propel you from 0-60 in just 8 secs, and on, with a relentless push in the back, to 130 mph - a sensation not unlike take-off in an executive jet.

To harness all this extra power, the XR4i has a sophisticated all independent suspension system which gives a firmly controlled ride. The brakes, ventilated discs at the

front, are much larger than a standard Sierra's.

And, of course, you've those beautiful wide alloy wheels fitted with low profile tyres. Even the body, a rakish, three-door, five-seater design is specially built for the XR4i.

Lest you think that some of its aerodynamic aids are simply there for decoration,



we should explain that the mouldings below the waistline are designed to streamline the wheel arches. While that unique bi-plane spoiler

is so effective that it helps reduce the

XR4i's average drag coefficient to only 0.32.

Like the body, the cockpit too is strictly functional. With snug fitting seats to support you during cornering and a dashboard that curves around you so that you feel at one with the controls.

Needless to say, you'll find the information and warning systems you need in such a fast

car. There's even one which alerts you when black ice is likely.

But perhaps best of all, the XR4i is a perfectly practical supercar. As with all Fords, parts are reasonably priced and maintenance is simple, so the pleasure of driving it isn't spoilt by high costs.

And, with the back seats folded, you've even got a 51.7 cu. ft. hatchback.

The XR4i is another example of Ford's engineering efficiency, further proof that Ford gives you more.

©Ford Computer Figures

**XR4i**

**Ford**

## SPECTRUM

It is nine months since Princess Grace of Monaco was killed in a motor accident leaving the Mediterranean principality bereft of its most glamorous citizen and leaving too a question over the future of Prince Rainier. In the first interview he has given to a daily newspaper since the death of the Princess, the Prince talks to Alan Hamilton about what the future holds for Monaco, for his family and for himself.

# Managing Monaco and Co

He looked, as he does in recent photographs, all his 59 years and more. The hair is luxuriant but grey, the frame a little portly, the face slightly puffy and drawn down with the sadness and weariness of great personal loss.

We met in his office in the Monegasque Embassy in Paris, set in a discreet courtyard behind one of the boulevards that radiate from the Arc de Triomphe. The strident Friday afternoon traffic did not penetrate the thickly carpeted room, and only an insistently ringing telephone on his desk punctuated an hour-long conversation that was otherwise conducted strictly between ourselves.

He would, his staff had said, talk only to *The Times* among European newspapers, and only then if the discussion did not dwell on past events. He had given one interview to an American magazine on the circumstances of Princess Grace's death, and although happy enough with the result had been distressed at the way the American press had speculated on a bleak future for Monaco without its star attraction. Now he agreed to speak about his own future, that of his family, and that of the principality over which he has reigned for 34 years.

His English is excellent, occasionally constructed in the Latin grammar of a native French speaker, but notably free of Americanisms, considering the extent of American influence on himself and his family.

We exchanged 10 minutes of pleasantries on the pollution of the Mediterranean, a subject in which he takes a close and well informed interest. He was then happy to talk about the future, as though it were a blessed relief from dwelling on the past.

At the end of an hour, the phone rang again, and with great politeness he

excused himself to attend to state business. The future was over, and he was obliged to return to the present.

Apart from your own personal life and that of your family, what difference has the death of Princess Grace made to the life of Monaco?

The main thing is that the Princess's disappearance has caused a void in that she had a great activity in all the charitable fields and social activities. That suddenly disappeared, and the gap has to be filled. I am very conscious of this, as are my children.

What I did not like was the way the American press stated that because of the Princess's disappearance, everything would come to a standstill. I thought that was a rather nasty approach, very pessimistic and not showing much confidence in either myself or my children.

The principality has existed for 800 years despite all mishaps

Of course she was a great attraction in herself. Her charm, beauty, kindness and consideration for everybody meant that she made a point of being present at as many places as possible and being interested in as many things as possible. This tragedy put a stop to all that.

If there were any groups, especially Americans, coming to Monaco she would go out of her way to receive them; she did not want to be criticized by her ex-countrymen that she was snubbing them. The Americans suspect that this will not now go on. Their approach to the problem was not nice, and suggested that nothing would be done. But we all do our best to carry

out all kinds of activity; remember the principality has existed for 800 years despite all mishaps.

How do you see the economic future of Monaco, with tourism stagnant and the principality's one-time property boom now at a standstill?

Investment has certainly gone down a lot. Whereas people once bought perhaps three apartments and did not use them, now they are buying one, a nice one, furnishing it well and using it themselves. That will remain.

People will still come; it is a nice place to stay in. One of our great assets is security, which you do not have elsewhere along the coast. Women can walk home in the evening without being attacked, which they cannot do in the neighbouring cities. Monte Carlo is clean and lively; there is animation.

Certainly expensive tourism is fading a little. But we are having success with the policy we started a few years ago of attracting congresses. We are having a lot come in, and that is a very good turnaround, because they come for three or four days, then another group comes. Our facilities are good, and we have chosen the right size of congress, not the enormous ones but those with, say, 400 to 1,000 delegates. Our hotel capacity has gone up, so we can house them.

Then we are attracting companies which need an administrative base for their European activities. Up to now we have about 30; their executives rent apartments and bring their families. They come because our labour laws are more relaxed than in, for example, Switzerland, where you have to employ Swiss personnel. We try to get them to employ locals in Monaco, but that is not obligatory. Also company taxation is low, you can get a working permit very easily, and it is a very good centre for international travel.

Are you particular which companies you let in?

Yes. They have to be big concerns of solid size. The figures of 30 may seem small, but they are 30 top companies. We turn down many applications, and we now have very severe control. If a company shows no trading activity during a year it is generally suppressed; this is to fight against the dummy companies which just put up a letterbox.

How can you prevent Monaco becoming in Somerset Maugham's celebrated phrase, a sunny spot for shady people?

I think not only the label, but the character, has changed. There were once a lot of idle people doing nothing all the year round, but I think the shady people have moved out because they no longer find the right environment for their idleness. Now people come either on vacation, or to work and live.

I think we are going to go through pretty hard times with gambling

We have set aside an area of reclaimed land for new industries, but there again we will choose very carefully what sort of light industries we will allow in: We do not want the sort that create noise, or fumes, or pollution. And we want the ones which employ, let us say, super-qualified personnel. The problem is in lodging the employees, with rents so high.

Do you agree that Monte Carlo has been spoilt by the rash of high-rise buildings?

In a way, but not entirely. The alternatives were to leave the place as it was, or to have a sprawl of low-level building. People will not invest if they cannot build apartment blocks large enough to make it worth their while. We tried to make it difficult, limiting the height to which any individual could build. But we found that individuals were pooling their allocations in order to erect very tall blocks. The law was got around. But the law has been tightened, and the period of high-rise building is over.

In 1987 the *Société des Bains de Mer*, which runs the Casino and several of the major hotels, will lose its monopoly of Monaco's gambling. What will happen then?

The state is a 70 per cent shareholder in SBM, which is a guarantee that undesirable elements do not come in. The alert we had was with Onassis, an individual who came in here, took over SBM, and did very much as he wanted. That was a very dangerous position to be in, but it cannot happen any more.

I think SBM should continue, but under different conditions. Personally I think the company has too many activities and is too diversified. I think we are going to go through pretty hard times with gambling; people will not spend hours at the tables as they did before. Perhaps there is room to make the Casino more attractive; there is already a proposal to turn part of it into a museum of gambling.

Is not Monaco, a tiny principality with a hereditary monarchy, an anachronism in present-day Europe?

I don't think so. If you take all the monarchies that exist throughout Europe, they have a dominating characteristic and quality, and that is

**MONACO**  
Area: 467 acres  
Population: 28,000  
History: Founded in the tenth century, abolished during the French Revolution, and re-established in 1814. Created an independent state in 1861.  
Legislature: Power held jointly by the Prince and a unicameral 18-member National Council elected by universal adult suffrage.  
Executive: Power exercised by the Prince and a four-man council headed by the Minister of State, always a French civil servant.

the stability they give to the country and its political structure. That is a tremendous asset. The situation in Belgium for example is not good; yet Belgium outstands the complexities and knobs things together.

For Monaco I see no other solution. If it wasn't what it is, what would it be? Just a small resort, that's all. I certainly feel there is a continuity and stability. I think the population feel more cared for and concerned about than in a republic.

In as many republics, at least in the democratic ones, the politicians are tangled up in their wrangles and the political parties. I often wonder who their dedication to their population and their electors can really be. Too often they act in accordance with the policy of their parties and not in the interests of the people.

The human contact is lacking in a republic. The respect for a head of state is important. I have always admired what happens in England, where there is a genuine affection for the monarch, yet there is also a lot of respect. Even in America, they kid around with President Reagan, as was done with other presidents, which maybe is not as it should be. Yet the attachment and affection is lacking.

Do you regard your monarchy as more than a mere tourist attraction?

Definitely. If it did not exist, knowing the local mentality and their way of thinking and doing, it would on most occasions have been a shambles. If the decision is too close, and too divided, and too quick it has a great chance of being a bad decision. I think the wealth and success of Italy was much greater before it was united. In Italy you still take the strong regional powers at work, often opposing their rulers' policies.

Do you intend to abdicate in favour of your son, Prince Albert?

I am not going to abdicate tomorrow, or even the day after. But I do not like to hang on until old age hits me and I have to move out. I would not like to be sitting in the chair with Albert moving in but not having the power or possibility to make decisions. So one day when he feels he is fully armed to move in, and I feel he is ready to take over, then I think it should be done.

**Do not go to too many official functions or people won't be grateful**

I would rather have the physical and mental capacity to help him in his first years. He is 25, and there is no hurry; he still has a lot to learn. It is something we will decide together.

What kind of role do you see your other children, Princess Caroline and Princess Stephanie, playing in the future?

I think mainly in cultural, charitable and educational activities. Caroline is 26, and is interested in music and opera, and also in the problems of young people. She has developed *Jeune, J'écoute* (a Samaritans-style telephone service for young people); it was her idea from the start, and it has been very successful in Monaco. Stephanie is only 18, and it is a little soon to know exactly what she will do and dedicate herself to.

You seem to spend a great deal of time away from Monaco. Should you not be spending more time in the principality?

Well, I have been at it for 34 years, and I have spent a lot of that time riveted to my office. But let us say I still spend at least 20 days a month here. My predecessors, Prince Albert I and Prince Louis II, spent only three or four months a year in the principality. There are times in Monaco when you do not really have to be here. Otherwise you get stale and imposed upon; that is the danger. My grandfather used to tell me: "Don't go to too many official functions, otherwise people won't even be grateful to you for the ones you do go to".

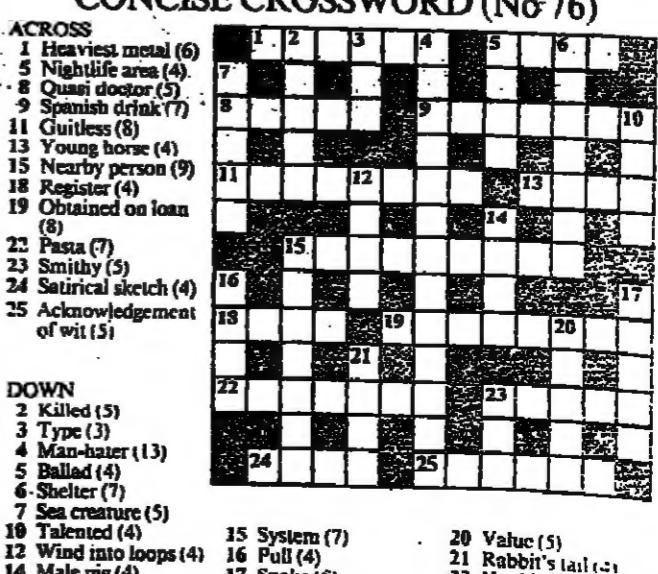
© Times Newspapers Ltd. 1983

## TOMORROW

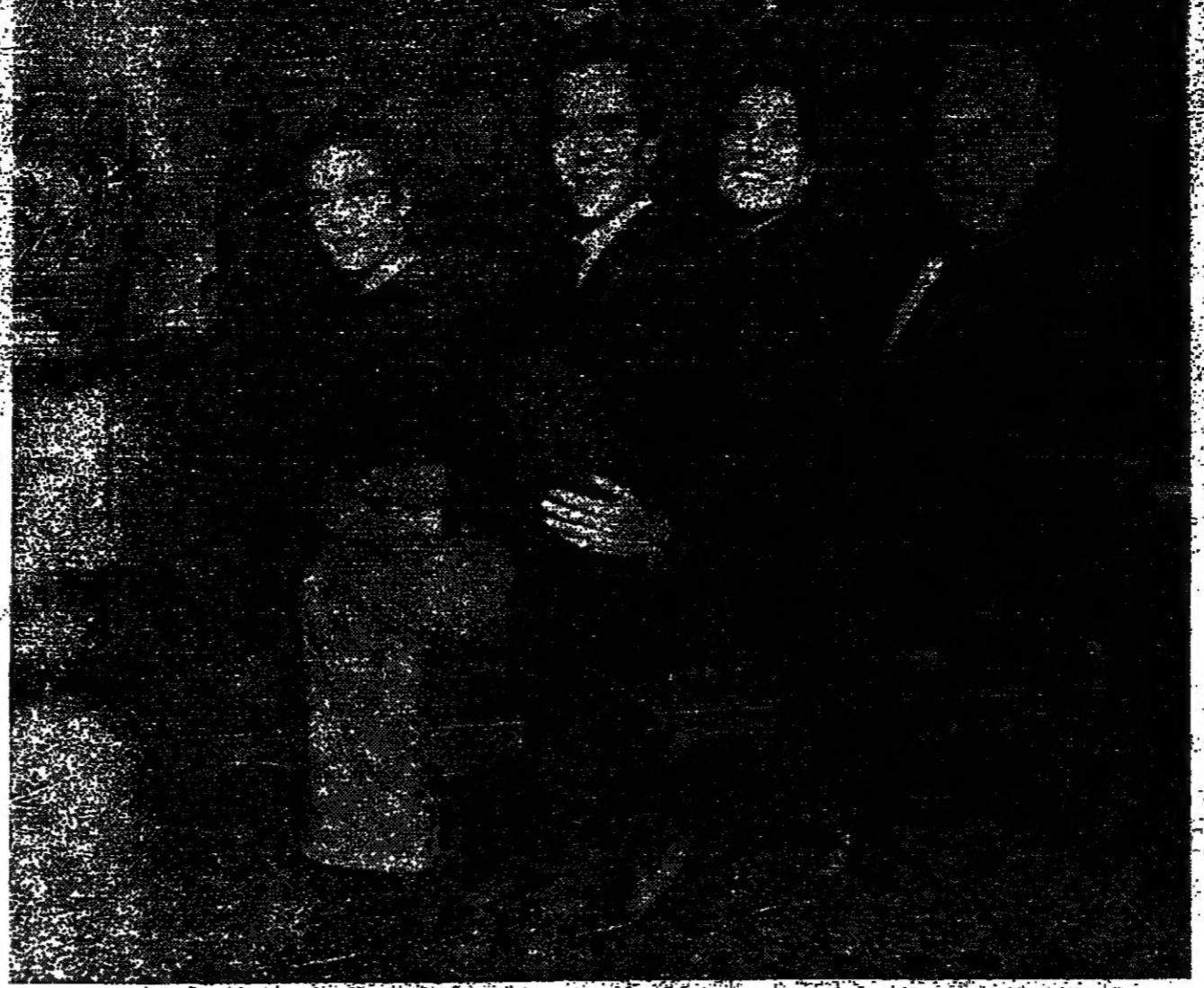
Why the Welsh Guards died at Bluff Cove

Welsh Nationalists standing in my particular neck of London. Their representatives of the three big parties have called on me, and I have promised my vote faithfully to all three. They seemed well pleased. As a private citizen I do not think there is much more I can do.

## CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 76)



**SOLUTION TO No 75**  
ACROSS: 1 Handwritten 9 Interim 10 Lapse 11 Pot 12 Days 16 Good 17 Access 18 Eli 20 Peal 21 Delete 22 Talc 23 Paw 25 Bey 28 Coral 29 Academe 30 Sliced bread.  
DOWN: 2 Apily 3 Dire 4 Rump 5 Tit 6 Explode 7 Fiddiestick 8 Seed planter 12 Oyster 14 SAS 15 Scheme 19 Lateral 20 Pep 24 Arena 25 Bloc 26 Yard 27 Lair



## THE HOUSE OF GRIMALDI



Prince Albert I  
ruled 1889-1922

Prince Louis II  
ruled 1922-1949

Princess Charlotte  
ruled 1949-1952

Prince Rainier III  
ruled 1949-1983

Princess Caroline  
ruled 1983-1989

Prince Albert  
ruled 1989-1993

Princess Stephanie  
ruled 1993-1997

Richard Sibley

I don't think this election can be understood unless we all realize what it's really about, and as no other commentator has yet spotted what the great underlying issue is, I find myself reluctantly drawn into the fray.

It is not, for a start, about policies. The public is quite rightly, does not trust policies. It has noticed that when a policy fails to work and the opposite tried instead, the opposite does not work either. Nor is it about personalities or economics. It is not about whether Sir Robin Day could have made a better job of questioning Mrs Thatcher on last week's *Panorama*. (My personal view is that even if he had drawn a gun on her, she would not have stopped talking.) Nor, I am sad to say, is it about dog control.

What it is about is the fact that no party really deep down wants to form the next government.

Consider the Labour Party's performance. You would think, given an unemployment total of three million, a sluggish economy, the bogey figure of Mrs Thatcher and the natural desire of the electorate for change, that Labour would walk it. Yet, by a well-publicized series of public faux pas, open splits on defence,

## The secret dream of all the leaders ... except one

MOREOVER Miles Kington

and the choice as leader of a man whom everyone agrees to be the nicest person in politics but not a natural general in the field, it seems almost as if Labour are trying to throw it away.

This is exactly what they are trying to do. They forced a rough time ahead for the country and not a good one for the public to feel the heat. This is because they too do not want any party to form the next government. The coming and going of the popularity polls, I am convinced, are part of a process of equalization whereby, come election day, all three of the main parties will have 33½ per cent share of the public's backing. It still remains to be seen if, as I predicted two weeks ago, Screaming Lord Sutch will hold the balance of power.

On a personal level, I shall vote as usual for the party that pesters me least as I enter my

manager to intensify training and go on a long tour.

What the Tories need and do not have is the presence of a leader whom everyone agrees to be the nicest person in politics. But then the Tories have always been bad at producing this kind of figure; not, since Alec Douglas-Home, was recalled from the House of Lords specifically to lose an election for them have they managed to find one.

So we have a state of play in which nobody wants to win, except Mrs Thatcher. Everyone is trying twice as hard, in order to remain number two.

And the curious thing is that the public seems to feel the same way. They have a very clear idea of whom they do not want in power, but not a clear idea of whom they would really like in office. This is because they too do not want any party to form the next government. The coming and going of the popularity polls, I am convinced, are part of a process of equalization whereby, come election day, all three of the main parties will have 33½ per cent share of the public's backing. It still remains to be seen if, as I predicted two weeks ago, Screaming Lord Sutch will hold the balance of power.

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## Fortnum & Mason

Such stuff as dreams are made on



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مكتبة من الأصل

FASHION by Suzy Menkes

# Fit for the family

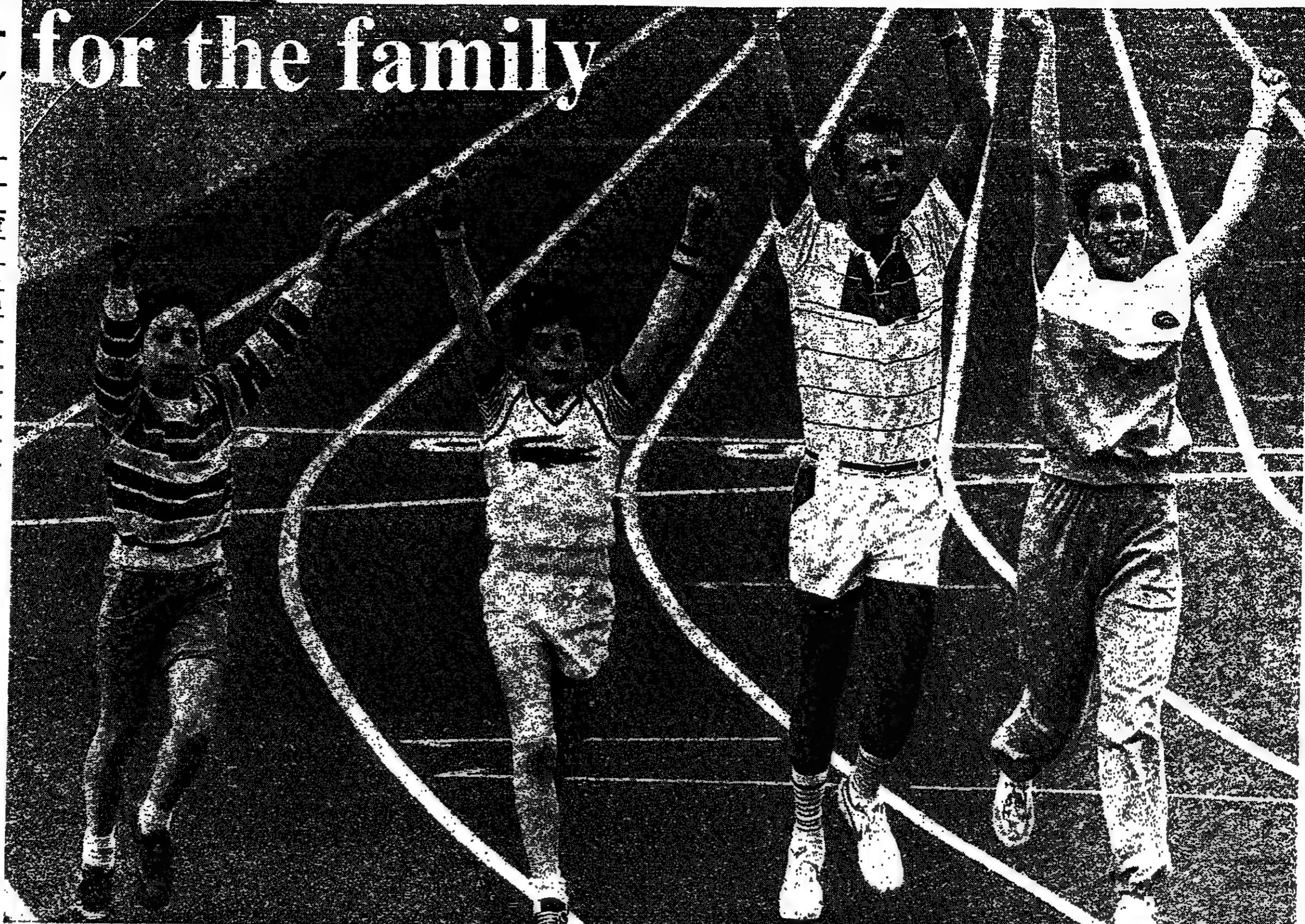
Sportswear is the success story of the Eighties. The unstoppable advance of the track suits and sports shirts, the leotards and sweats, is a reflection of the new urge for family fitness and health, serviced by the dance studios and sports centres. This summer, the entire fashion world – shops, stores, manufacturers and designers – has come up with the winning combinations.

Altering the image of a department store, they say, is like turning round a ship: a great deal of effort is expended before anyone notices a change of direction.

But when leading tennis stars and favoured customers gather for a pre-Wimbledon reception tomorrow night at Simpson Piccadilly, they will notice some significant changes. The store knows that, for the first time, it will be able to capitalize on the two weeks in the year when the entire family – and especially women – are tuned into sport. For casual clothes for children, as well as adults, have now taken over the second floor in an attempt to capture the family at play.

"We suddenly realized that a different kind of customer was coming in on Saturdays," says managing director Martin Moss. "There were 30 year olds with their kids, all dressed in casual clothes. We want those young customers, and that's when we realized that we had to change the store."

Simpson's is a family business and it was Georgina Simpson (married to actor Anthony Andrews, a mother of two young children and a keen horsewoman), who pushed the board to develop the sports business – and even take to the road with selling stands at equestrian events. She also helped to revolutionize the Jermyn Street side of the store by creating the SIS/S3 department for young girls and to support the introduction of cosmetics. The well dressed and well heeled gentlemen who used



to consider Piccadilly their preserve, have been given an elegant new suit room and all the ties fit to print in a neat neckwear department of their own.

Sportswear has been the key to the changes. So have women. The female merchandise gave a much needed fillip to dormant sales throughout the worst of the recession in retailing, according to Martin Moss.

"The best thing that happened to this store was the recession," he says. "It made us realize that we had a problem. It made us ask questions. We saw that the women's business was surviving best and we were able to build from there."

The aim to find a younger and broader base of customers to complement the loyal existing band began three years ago, when Martin Moss returned to the store after an absence of seven years in America. He says that he saw the strengths of Simpson as "excellence in tailoring, its service in workrooms and its sportswear". He also realized that to get the younger customers, they needed younger buyers and a swift reaction to what was happening at customer level in the store.

On to the board, under chairman Dr Leonard Simpson, came Richard Campbell-Walter and Sally Hunter, the women's merchandise director. Into the Daks collection (which is run

like a store-within-store) came fresh designs, like a suit cut on an Italian block with a much sharper silhouette. The idea of serving the family was a logical development of the rest.

My test of a department store is that it should be immediately distinctive and identifiable. In these days when fashion is widely distributed, there is a risk of finding clothes duplicated in different shops.

Simpson's pride themselves on the fact that high percentage of their merchandise is exclusive. This is often developed by working closely with a manufacturer – like the strong and colourful men's knitwear by Alan Paine. Martin Moss is eager to build up relationships

with fashion houses, as they have done with Lacoste by agreeing to stock all 24 sizzling colours of the famous sports shirt, or with Newman, whose children's collection is well represented.

There are few "exclusive" designer labels apart from the now rather matronly Emilio Pucci beachwear and the Ted Lapidus Mini-Ted childrenswear that is a star of the sports floor. But the store has been successful with designers like Jean Muir, especially with this season's new cotton collection, and there is a good range of the young British designers like Victor Herbert and Benny Ong.

Otherwise, Sally Hunter has succeeded in finding women's

clothes – many from abroad – that I do not see elsewhere, mostly in the medium price range and with the stamp of fashion, but not overwhelmed by it. A customer fashion adviser – on the model of American stores – is a new idea to smooth the creases out of shopping for customers who have not the time or the skills to put clothes together for themselves.

The real transformation is that Simpson's no longer looks like a tailoring business on eight floors, and that it does not feel like a man's store. The softening effect of sportswear is underlined on the casual floor by a collection of dance wear, with a Hot Gossip dancer on hand this

week as part of a general promotion about getting in shape for holidays.

An exercise workout by a leotard-clad dancer should convince the most traditional customers that women have made their mark.

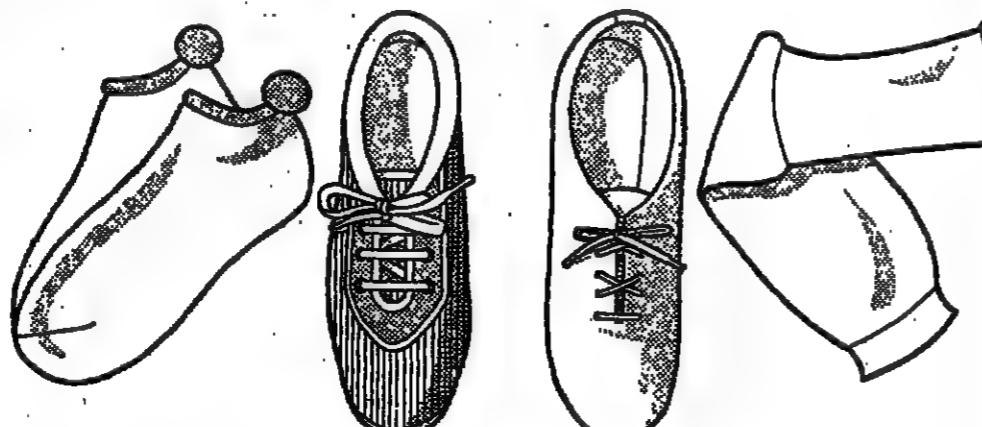
Right to left: HER sky blue and baby pink sleeveless Lacoste track suit £53. Pink bobble socks 25, also in yellow or navy with white. Tennis shoes £18. Porsche watch.

HIS white HCC sports shirt with geometric blocks of blue/red/green or yellow/navy/navy £22. Matching cotton shorts in green or red with bands of colour £15.30. All from the Sports floor, Simpson, Piccadilly.

Make-up by Lesley Chilkes for CLINIQUE who will make-up and advise on sun care at Simpson this week.

HAIR by Peter at Daniel Galvin. PHOTOGRAPH BY NICK BRIGGS DRAWINGS BY JOHN GRIMWADE

## Sportswatch: Into top gear



Left: white jazz shoes £17.50 by Man G Leisure from Harrods Olympic Way; Rec ankle warmers £2.50 from the American Legal department range from Harrods Way in.

Dance exercise clothes are the mushroom growth of the 1980s, sold in stores and now produced by hosiery companies like Aristoc or swimwear specialists Speedo.

Danskin have launched a new

range of vibrant coloured leotards,

and colour is also found at exercise

studios like Pineapple and the

Dance Centre in Covent Garden.

Nona Summers (54 Glebe Place SW3) has an exclusive range

including pin stripes and tiger

prints. The dance group Fame is

promoting its own dance wear by

Juleston. In step with dance are

two new exercise records,

Typhoon's COOLING £6.67 from

Lee Miller, PO Box 92, Altrincham,

Cheshire (cheques: Cadbury

Typhoon Ltd) and Ariane Phillips

Keep in Shape System

album/cassette and book, £9.99

from Mulberry House, Canning

Place, Liverpool L1 8HY (cheques:

KISS offer).

Left: Giorgio Armani's polo shirt in fruity colours with

contrast collar including yellow

with navy and rose with yellow, £29

from the new Browns Armani shop

at 24 South Molton Street, W1.

High fashion designers, especially

American ones, have been quick to

see the potential of sportswear.

Norma Kamali's "sweats"

were introduced to Browns two

years ago. Giorgio Armani's new

shop, designed by Maurizio

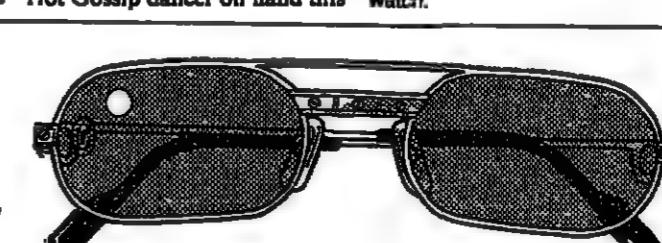
Peragalli, has a functional look and

now houses the more sporty and

less expensive Mani and Emporio

collections as well as the Armani

superstyle.



Left: Cartier Santos sunglasses in alloy, trimmed in 22 carat gold, £140 from Cartier, 175 New Bond Street and Lee Must boutiques in Harvey Nichols and the Inter-Continental Hotel. Cartier's latest venture, they call "eye jewelry". Others in the market with designer sunglasses include the French Rochas and Ricci (for Solar) and Emanuel.



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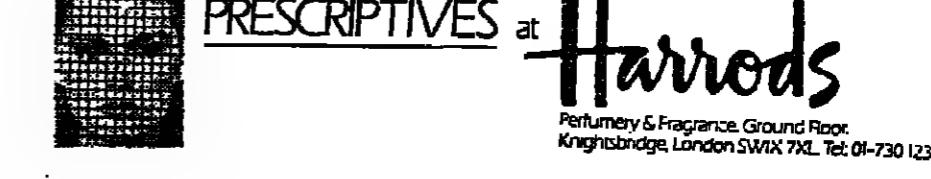
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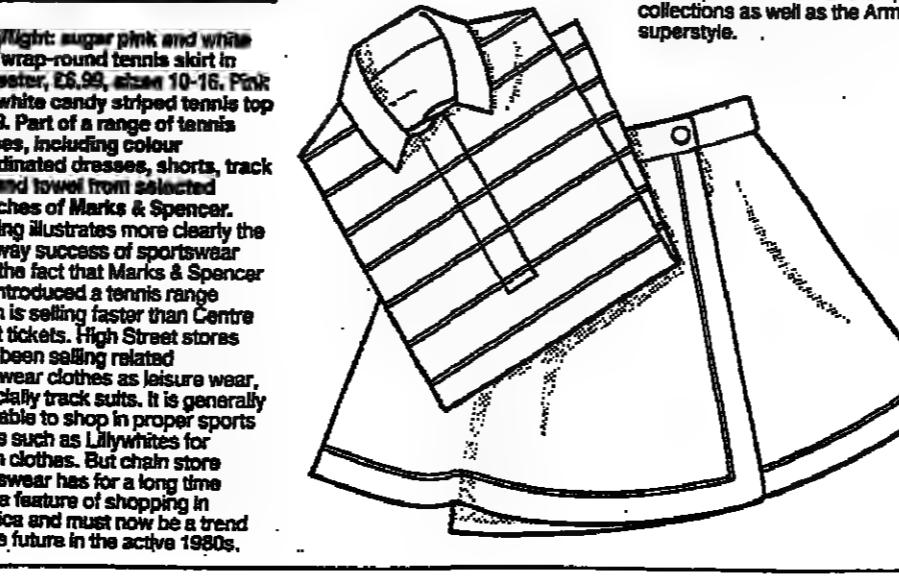
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TOMORROW  
Wednesday Page: Learning the skills of parenthood; a bird in the wok; the Valium habit

## THE ARTS



Jean-Claude Orliac and Sophie Boulin: vocal conviction

Early music in Boston, Mass.

## Rameau's passionate revelation

Boston is the host town of what must now be considered the world's leading festival of early music. Utrecht has more concerts, Bruges has more important competitions, London has as large an instrument-makers' fair and several cities have important academic gatherings, but in Boston all these activities have been brought together in a single week of crowded activity.

Recently more than a hundred instrument-makers exhibited their exotic wares, symposia were held to honour the centenaries of Rameau (born 1683) and Frescobaldi (born 1615), and a concurrent week of concerts included recitals by the Italian organist Luigi Ferdinando Tagliavini (playing a replica of an Italian eighteenth-century organ, by Horatio Todi) and Gustav Leonhardt - and both players also gave master-classes.

The largest undertaking of the festival, however, was a staging of Rameau's opera *Zoroastre* the first in America, and one of only a handful of productions of Rameau's operas anywhere during this centenary year. (*Les Indes galantes* has just appeared in Paris, *Hippolyte et Aricie* will be at Aix and then at the Proms, *Plaide* is promised here, but where are our major houses who have the resources to stage these elaborate spectacles?) This was mounted under the aegis of Boston's baroque orchestra, Banchetto Musicale, who did a *Poppea* of the last festival with mixed success.

The venue was the cavernous and gloomy Sanders Theatre at Harvard: not an obvious choice, given its severely restricted stage, but a good one, since the semi-circular auditorium matches that at Versailles, as does the orchestra pit, which is almost at stage level. The boldest decision, given the limited financial resources, was to eschew complex staging altogether and concentrate on the recreation of baroque acting and gesture under the direction of Philippe Lefebvre, from the Nantes Théâtre du Nombre d'Or.

In the hands of some singers, the gesture was a success: the best singer, Jean-Claude Orliac as Zoroastre, was merely vaguely imperious in stance; but his princess Amelie, sung with passionate conviction and highly individual baroque stylism, by Sophie Boulin, made every tense twist of the arm and finger tell. Among the Americans in the cast, Nancy Armstrong as the evil Erincie and James Maddalena as Abramane both combined pungency of voice and tightness of action: others made a less focused impression.

The character of this acting - altogether more passionate than the baroque recreations we have seen on this side of the Atlantic - was however compromised by the decision to use a group of modern dancers for the integral ballet. Violent Verdy's choreography did grow out of the

Nicholas Kenyon

## Television

## The worst hazards Eisenhower faced

North Africa did not begin well for Eisenhower. Not only did he get a bloody nose from Rommel but, if we are to believe the last scene in *Ike*, on Channel 4 last night, he also sustained a smack from his lady driver, Kay Summersby, who blamed him for the death of her soldier husband-to-be. Of these two mishaps, the second seemed to hurt the most.

Certainly from this first instalment - it continues to "celebrate" the launch of the Second Front tonight and tomorrow night - Miss Summersby, on whose book this film is based, is going to bulk at least as large in his life as the German Army.

Not everybody liked *Ike* at this stage in his career. His own C-in-C, General George Marshall, tended to speak to him as if he were a corporal; Montgomery as if he would never have made corporal had he had his way; and Churchill as if he regarded him as a little local difficulty.

I imagine that the Germans were inclined to like him from first impressions. I wonder if they knew about Miss Summersby (Lee Remick here), who

seemed from this account to be the most difficult hazard in his early attempts to get to grips with the European theatre. She started by driving late to pick him up and then gave him the first of many dressings down in front of a subordinate. The fact that he did not tell her to push off and borrow a tactless squaddie from the Royal Army Service Corps to ferry him round London may, of course, have indicated that he had the kind of perverse tenacity general.

We have seen Miss Remick in better times. Here she is encumbered by a rich selection of daft lines and incarcerated by that American view of the English which so often goes well beyond caricature. Montgomery, played by the excellent Ian Richardson, suffers from this, too. Not that Montgomery was without eccentricity but, as we have so far seen him, he appears like an escapee from the German Army.

Robert Duvall is good as *Ike*, obviously having determined to do his own thing whatever situations were foisted on him and despite the intentions of Miss Summersby, cast to buzz round him like a fly on a hot day.

It may even be because of these handicaps that he came over so dogged and resolute, rather unlike that amiable chap we remember as President, more prone to golf courses than summits and more likely for that - nothing, after all, makes a politician more acceptable than an obsessive hobby which assures us of occasional diversion. But the rest is hokum - bland, banal and... well, like might have had a soldier's word for it. Just thank your stars and stripes they did not make it a musical.

Dennis Hackett

Gilberto Gil  
Drury Lane

You would expect the popular music of Brazil to be sunny in temperament and supple of rhythm, and it is. All the more mysterious, then, that it has so far failed to join the great explosion of Third World music which has taken place in recent years.

The last time Brazil made an international impact was in the early 1960s, with the brief vogue of *bossa nova*, a featherweight version of the traditional samba. Quite a lot has happened since then, and much of it has been due to Jorge Ben, Milton Nascimento and Gilberto Gil, three singers and composers of talent and vision who might be described as their country's Marvin Gaye, Stevie Wonder and Curtis Mayfield. Ben's "Malé Que Nada" was a hit for his compatriot Sérgio Mendes several years ago, and Nascimento has done some recording with Weather Report's Wayne Shorter; otherwise the members of this triumvirate are practically unknown outside Brazil and various other small Portuguese-speaking enclaves.

Gil's concert on Sunday was part of a Festival of Brazil which will perhaps alert more people to the sounds of Bahia and Copacabana. In terms of

us at last the *Medea* planned for Covent Garden a couple of seasons ago, and embodying the rôle so forcefully that at least while she was singing one could not think of making comparisons.

From the very first this was clearly a woman capable of murdering her own children in a rage of shamed nobility, a woman too grand and fierce to command compassion, only awe. However, the impersonation was not always drawn thoroughly into the voice. The great strength of her middle register was offset by an artificial quality at the top, and variations of colour were more vocally than dramatically effective. When in her Act II duet with Jason, for instance, she drew on a marvellously versatile head voice, one admired a

singer's technique rather than an expressive point.

Possibly she would have found it easier to discover her *Medea* if the opera had been done as Cherubini wrote it rather than in the mid-nineteenth-century version of Callas's day, with the libretto translated into Italian and the spoken dialogue replaced by recitative. This performance was also substantially cut, though some of the slack playing from the London Symphony Orchestra strings made one wish it cut more. Elio Boncompagni, who took over as conductor at short notice, seemed to be directing with knowledge and high enthusiasm, but the chilled neo-classical magnificence of this score was only periodically apparent.

*Medea* is not a great opera for the supporting cast. The best opportunities go to the sympathetic handmaid Neria, whose bassoon-bedeviled aria was sung with admirable steadiness and beauty by Linda Finnie. The sonorous bass of Dimitri Kavakos was also valuable for Creon. I would like to have heard more of the young, light Spanish soprano Ana María González, who was appearing in this country for the first time: she sang Glauce's aria at the start most attractively and then almost disappeared. It was a little odd, too, that this should have been the occasion of the British operatic debut of Siegfried Jerusalem, to whom the part of Jason offered little.

Paul Griffiths

Rock  
The samba liltDance  
Something special

Birthday Gala  
Sadler's Wells

The fact that it was the eve of Ninette de Valois's eighty-fifth birthday was the pretext for Sadler's Wells on Sunday, but the real purpose was to thank her for everything she had done for British ballet. Ninette herself insisted that she ought to be wearing a sash with the words "Much Ado About Nothing", but nobody else would agree.

Although only two-thirds of the Royal Ballet could take part (the Sadler's Wells company and dancers from the School), representatives from all the other large companies in England and Scotland joined in, with the sole exception of Ballet Ramber, which, like the Covent Garden Royal Ballet, was busy spreading the flame of British dance overseas.

Given unlimited time and resources, it would have been pleasant to have someone from her Turkish school also, and from the Commonwealth companies that sprang from her activities, but as it was the show lasted four hours with only brief intervals.

We did have Marcia Hayes and Richard Cragun from Stuttgart, as well as de Valois's overseas influence, dancing

(that was the title but will serve for comment also).

De Valois's own ballet *Checkmate* formed the programme's centrepiece, and dances from her native Ireland began it, performed by children, many of whom wore long ringlets just like Madame once had. Apart from that, it would be invidious to choose names from among so many choreographers and dancers taking part, so let me be invidious and mention Marilyn Hill Smith who sang "Depuis le Jour" from Chaperon's opera *Louise*.

The point of that was that Dame Ninette first danced on the Covent Garden stage in 1919 and played the Muse in that opera on her twenty-first birthday. At that time there was no such thing as British ballet, and I will bet that not even she then imagined it possible. What she was crazy enough to conceive the idea and sensible enough to make it work.

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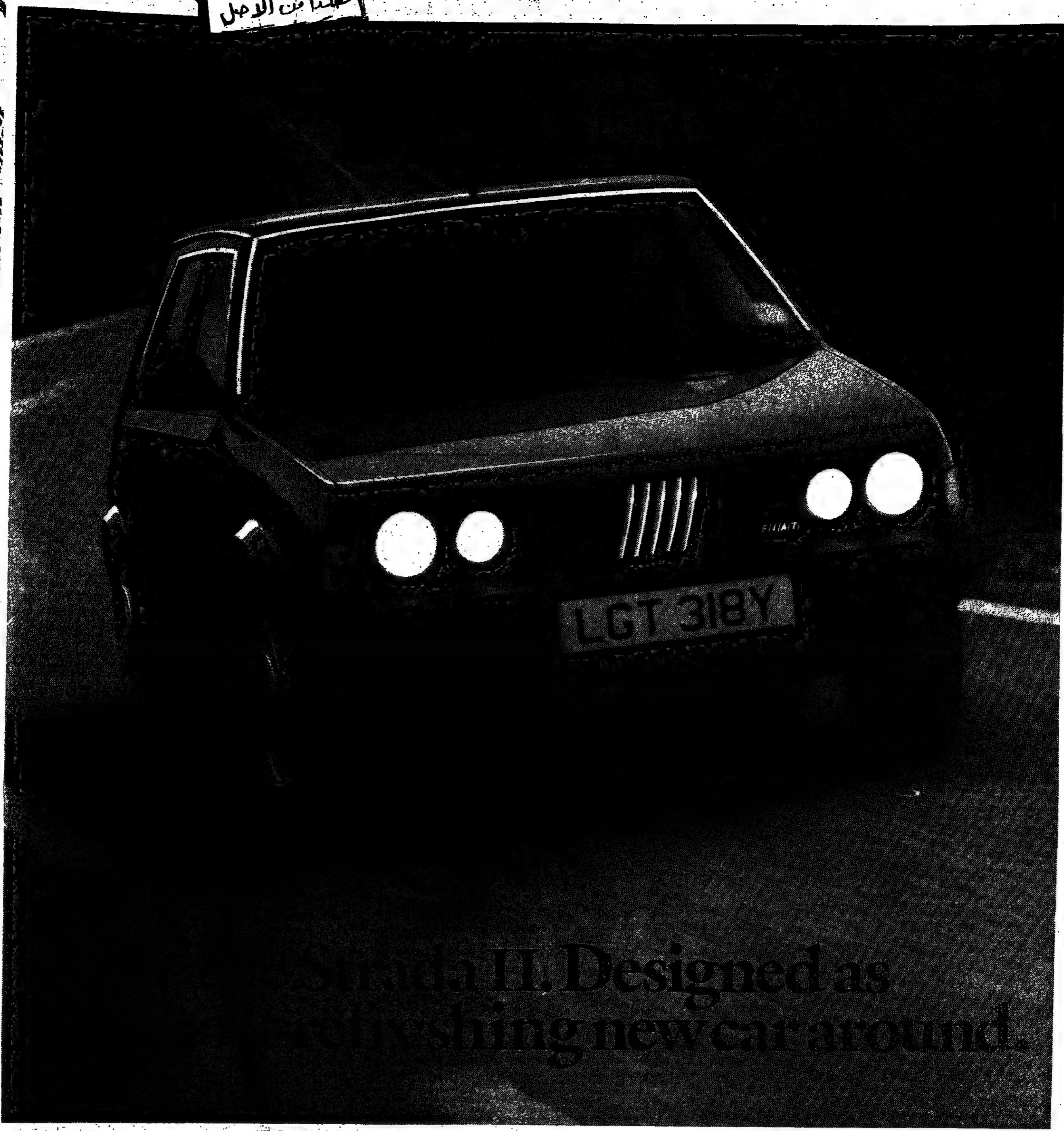
The point of that was that Dame Ninette first danced on the Covent Garden stage in 1919 and played the Muse in that opera on her twenty-first birthday. At that time there was no such thing as British ballet, and I will bet that not even she then imagined it possible. What she was crazy enough to conceive the idea and sensible enough to make it work.

John Percival

(that was the title but will serve for comment also).

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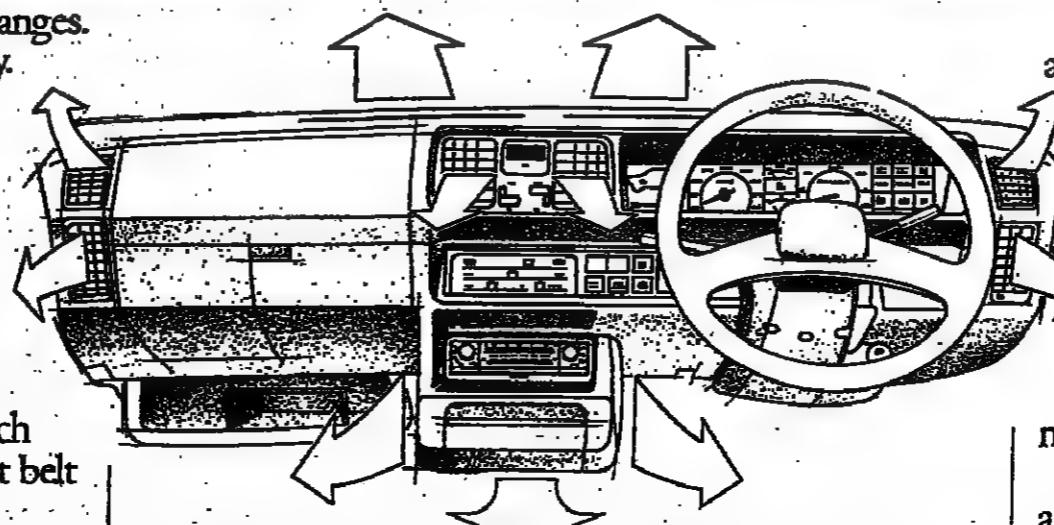
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**FIAT**

## In style

Isn't Denis Thatcher lording it rather prematurely? At yesterday morning's campaign conference at Smith Square he arrived in a chauffeur-driven Rover from the government car pool. The use of such cars is usually reserved for ministers on duty, rather than the spouses of senior politicians on the campaign trail. Former prime ministers qualify on grounds of security, but I fear that D. Thatcher falls into none of the appropriate categories. My more gallant colleague at Westminster suggests he might have been waiting for the prime ministerial car to turn up from Downing Street and, in its absence, hitched a lift. I would have expected a good old-fashioned Tory to walk.

## Middle-of-the-ode

My one-off candidate today is a Mr Stevenson, - he doesn't disclose his Christian name - who is telling his putative constituents in Hampstead and Highgate that they have a choice between politicians and a poet. Offering himself in the second category ("Vote Stevenson, vote poet"), he invokes the sows of such earlier campaigns as Dryden, Swift and Plato. His own namesake, of the Robert Louis variety, had this to say of our electoral habits: "The British treat democracy like crossing the road; look Right, look Left, and look Right again." They are an arty lot in Hampstead and Highgate, but I fear even they lack the enlightenment to vote for verse.

## Marriner first

Although he is the second most prolific conductor in the history of the gramophone, Neville Marriner has only just recorded his first opera. With some 300 LPs to his name, mostly with the Academy of St Martin-in-the-Fields, Marriner has been outpaced only by the indefatigable Herbert von Karajan. None the less, he approached his first opera production, Rossini's *Barber of Seville*, issued this month by Philips, with some trepidation. "I'm used to dealing with singers one at a time," he admits, "but eight quite difficult egos could have been a trying operation if any one of them had tried to upset." Fortunately for Marriner, the cast was docile.

● "Adults are welcome to sit in this garden," says a sign on the wall of the United Reformed Church, Dulwich Grove. Whatever happened to Mark 10, 14?

## Plugging water

Having scored a world exclusive with news of the National Waterways Fortnight, the highest point of which was to be the transportation of 43 tonnes of rocksalt by three narrowboats from Middlewich to Northampton, I am glad to report that the cargo has arrived in good order, if not in good time. It took the boats 10 days to negotiate 133 miles of canal with 154 locks. This has not stopped the Inland Waterways Association from trumpeting in the direction of road hauliers: "The boats caused no congestion, no fatal accidents, no wear and tear to highways or damage to buildings, nor did they make any special calls on police or emergency service time." So there.

## BARRY FANTONI



## Ken and Karl

Further evidence - if any is needed - that the Tories will be glad to see the back of the GLC County Hall is providing £32,000 for a four-week Karl Marx exhibition later this year. It is being organized by the London History Workshop Centre and will take place either in the Drill Hall in Tottenham Court Road, or Islington's Almeida Theatre. Not surprisingly, the Conservative minority group produced a report describing the programme of events as "a bogus left-wing jolly that the ratepayers of London should not be asked to finance". Just as predictably, this was thrown out at last week's GLC meeting and the exhibition will go ahead. Despite their Victorian yearnings, the Tories complain that the themes centre on "vague and romantic notions of the nineteenth century working classes," and are "plain humbug".

At the age of 44, Mari Cruz Gomez should have known better than to jump into the middle of a full-blooded waving a red flag. But the fiery Madridista, described as a "slim blonde" by my male chauvinist correspondent, was out to prove a feminist point: "I only want them to take me seriously so they see that a woman can serve in this profession," she cried as she was led away by police for a few hours behind bars and a £23 fine. Silly sox. PHS

## The pollsters, by a landslide

by David Butler

When, a generation hence, politicians reminisce about the election of 1983, they may talk of Margaret Thatcher's assertive walkover, her new zenith. They may cite those "own goals" scored by Labour in their divided amble to defeat, and they may recall the lively also-rans, the Alliance, attempting with only moderate success to break the campaigning mould. But surely the overriding memory will be of the opinion polls, reiterating from the start that the Conservatives would have a runaway victory.

From the announcement on May 9 until 10 days ago there was no change that could be considered significant. Then the Alliance moved up and Labour moved down. The latest message from the polls has still been about 45 per cent support for the Conservatives but now Labour and the Alliance uncertainly share the 25 to 30 per cent bracket.

The election has come alive only in the race for second place. The triumphal decisiveness of the polls has taken the edge - if not the vehemence - from the battle. An election is not a sporting event and we need not weep for the collapse of the bookmakers' market as the Conservative favourites soar to an untroubling 10-1 on. But we should realize that it is the polls, and the polls alone, that have deadened the electoral contest.

In Labour and Alliance offices, there is genuine disbelief about poll findings which are so much at odds with their own canvas returns. Let us suppose that this year there had been a ban on public polls, genuinely enforced and not subverted by leaks of private polls. The

last three weeks would have been quite different. There would have been no assurance about the outcome. The Conservatives might still have been tipped as winners, and the Alliance breakthrough might have been discounted, but the honest reports from the constituencies of Labour enthusiasm and of Alliance buoyancy would have had their impact. The likelihood of a hung parliament would have been at the forefront of discussion. The parties would be playing their hands very differently.

Have the polls transformed not only the nature of the election but also its result? Certainly they have fostered discussion of tactical voting and of the danger of landslides. One irony of the Conservative appeal to vote Alliance is that the larger the Alliance vote, the bigger the Conservative majority would be. Consider the three scenarios in the table based on uniform swings from 1979.

If the Alliance does scramble ahead of Labour, the Conservative triumph will look even more overwhelming.

But the Conservatives have good reason to project Labour as the main enemy, for Labour excites fear in the electorate in a way that the Alliance does not. If a Labour victory is

plainly not in prospect, more middle-of-the-road voters may shy away from the hazard of a devastating Conservative landslide.

The polls show that people have misgivings about too big a victory. In four successive elections from 1966 to 1974, the final margin was in fact far less than the crushing result the polls had been suggesting.

Of course, the polls available to us today may be misleading indicators of what we shall do tomorrow. The last 30 years offer many examples of opinion poll disasters. The polling business seemed ended almost before it began when every American poll predicted that Dewey would beat Truman in 1948. In 1961 and again in 1980 poll predictions in Australia were fundamentally misleading. In Britain in 1970 every poll but one predicted a comfortable Labour win (only some last minute caressing of the figures enabled O.R.C. to spot the late swing that put Mr Heath in Downing Street). No poll forecast Mr Heath's departure. In October 1974 every poll predicted a handsome Labour win, and Mr Wilson's evanescent victory by three seats came as a complete surprise.

None of these errors was due to dishonesty or even to incompetence

fieldwork. The explanation always lay either in arrogant disregard of the "don't knows", or the "may not votes" or, more often, in inadequate allowance for the possibilities of a late swing. The pollsters, with their overriding commercial interest in getting it right, nowadays take far more pains to avoid error either from uncooperative respondents dividing disproportionately in the polling booths, or from last-minute switches. Moreover, because there are now so many independent polls, a reasonable safeguard exists against the chances of sampling accidentally producing final predictions that are all biased in the same direction.

Yet an election is about issues and not about predictions. Over the last few weeks it may have been the voting forecasts that have conditioned the behaviour of politicians and of voters, but a more important story told by the polls lies in their reports of reactions to issues and to leaders. The parties also spend large sums on private research to find out what arguments are getting across to the electorate. What must be even more depressing to the Labour campaigners than the voting predictions is the less reported evidence that on almost every election issue and almost every party report, opinion during the last four weeks has flowed away from Labour while the Conservative and Alliance images have improved. Labour has failed to grasp all the opportunities of the campaign to get its arguments across.

The author is a Fellow of Nuffield College, Oxford.

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## It could still be a photo-finish

JUNE X 83

John Pardoe

There were always two dangers in this election. The first was that the present Labour Party might gain power by any margin at all; the second that the present Conservative Party might gain power by a wide majority.

If this sounds less than evenhanded, it is only because of a question of competence. Labour at present is transparently unfit to govern. Whether it will ever be fit to govern again is an open question. But a Labour government now would be hopelessly incompetent at putting into practice even its own strategy, leaving aside whether that strategy is desirable, which it is not.

However the danger of a Labour government is over for the next four years at least. Mr Foot has virtually conceded defeat and the rest of his team have a better look about them.

Mrs Thatcher of course does not accept this fact. She still affects to believe that there is a danger of a Labour victory. She has taken to being kind to Labour, almost willing them to do better.

Mrs Thatcher's reasons are both present and future. Probably all prime ministers fear defeat even when victory is staring them in the face. The Tory high command has been extremely jittery these last few days and has not looked like a government gliding effortlessly back to power. Sir Keith Joseph indeed has voiced fears which no one else has been quite honest enough to express. He said: "These last days are very nerve-racking. It still could crumble. Anything could happen - and probably will."

Mrs Thatcher knows that her present lead in the polls, large though it is, is not based on a huge swelling-up of popular acclaim. The Conservative share of the vote is not running much above the level achieved in 1979, and Mrs Thatcher herself is no more popular than many other prime ministers have been.

In spite of this I rather doubt if she really thinks she can lose. But it suits her book to say so, both to keep her workers on their toes, and to discourage Conservative voters from going over to the Alliance.

However Mrs Thatcher's greatest fear is longer term. She does not want Labour destroyed and replaced by the Alliance because she knows that a strong Alliance party in opposition would be a much more formidable opponent than the Labour Party is ever likely to be.

Tomorrow: Jack Bruce-Gardyne

Roger Scruton

## Our concrete case for keeping the marbles

When the seventh Earl of Elgin, who was then ambassador to the Sublime Porte in Constantinople, persuaded the imperial court to give him permission to study and restore the ruins of Greece, long years of neglect had taken their toll of the monuments. Lord Elgin's painters showed the condition of these ruins to the world, and so stimulated the desire to protect them. Soon prompted by such romantic philhellenes as Lord Byron, Greece achieved her independence and the ancient monuments were given official protection, as symbols of a rediscovered identity. By then the marbles, which Lord Elgin had taken from the Parthenon, were safe in the British Museum, bought for considerably less than he had spent in saving them.

In fact nobody cares very much about legal ownership, since most people recognize the *ad hoc* character of international law, which is more concerned to prevent conflict than to establish rights. The other arguments therefore prevail.

The aesthetic argument tells us that the marbles belong with the Parthenon, and are integral to its beauty. When we consider the symbolic importance of the temple and all that it represents by way of history, civilization, and artistic achievement, we can only feel outrage that it remains disjoined from its necessary parts.

The argument is powerful. But what force does it have, when we are told that the Greek government seeks possession of the marbles merely in order to exhibit them in another museum? How much more painful will the dismembered Parthenon appear when its missing organs he bottled beside it, protected from the corrosive breath of tourists by screens of transparent glass? Far better to keep them in the quiet, sedate galleries of the British Museum, in rooms calculated to intimidate the ignorant and to bore the merely curious.

What then of the moral argument? The marbles, we are told, are part of the patrimony of Greece, and belong by right to the modern republic, heir to Athens and to the achievements of Athens. But what is the modern Greek republic? A fragile democracy which grew upon roots transplanted from Europe?

The patrimony of Athens exists only partly in marble form. The meaning of those marbles is to be found in literature, in law, in institutions, in public spirit which caused the Athenians to immortalize themselves in verse and stone. Who is heir to that spirit? Who adopted that literature, those laws, and those institutions? Of whom could it be said, during the long years of darkness when Greece did not exist as a nation, that the public spirit of Athens animated their conduct so that they were, in the words given to Pericles, "free and tolerant in private things, in public obedient to the law"? Surely this public spirit animated Lord Elgin, just as it animated those who questioned him, and the House of Commons which finally took his part.

Was Lord Elgin the legal owner of the marbles? Probably. If not, then the rightful owner was the Sublime Porte, which laid claim to the Acropolis as a public building of Athens. In which case the marbles now belong to the legal successor of the Porte. Some international lawyers would say that this is Greece, on the grounds that Greece has succeeded to all territorial rights which the Ottoman emperor previously asserted over the Greek dominions. Others would argue that

## Who got there first, Amerigo or Amerik?

New words for old, by Philip Howard

always believed, and so say those authorities that care to chance their arm. (Parenthesis: Labrador was the first European name on the continental mainland. In Portuguese it means a farmer or worker on the land. In 1492 the King of Portugal granted a commission to João Fernandez Labrador to seek for new lands in the north-west ocean.)

Back to Vespucci. I had taken it as read that America was taken from Vespucci, and was first used in 1511. Now I am flabbergasted to read in Basil Cottle's new book *Names* that the name comes from a man called Richard Amerik, a Customs official of Bristol, who invested in Cabot's second transatlantic voyage in 1498. Cottle declares that this unusual

name is ultimately Welsh, and is apparently Ap Mauric. Glyn Daniel, who brought the matter to my attention, and who is of course Welsh, declares that it is a name that he has never met.

Basil Cottle is a Welshman, a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, a distinguished onomastician or name-freak. He was a cryptanalyst in the Enigma team at Bletchley. But is he right about America, or is this just an instance of Welsh linguistic imperialism? I think we should be told.

It is of course not new to assert

that men of Bristol got to the New

World as the fifteenth century turned into the sixteenth. Latinize his name, and you get Americus Vespuccia. Dates: 1454-1512.

Cottle declares that this unusual

cargo being shipped in and out of Bristol in the second half of the fifteenth century, which suggests that ships were staying away longer than one would expect, and carrying cargoes that did not fit the patterns of trade. Had the men of Bristol, including the Welshman Ap Mauric, discovered this brave New World, and were they keeping quiet about the lucrative secret, to keep out the competition?

The discovery of America is a notorious obsession of amateur scholars and nutters. It is a subject that attracts them as surely as the meaning of Stonehenge, the innocence of Richard III, the Hitler Diaries, and the Lost Tribes of Israel. Maybe the Enigma team at Bletchley. But is this just an instance of Welsh linguistic imperialism? I think we should be told.

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World as the fifteenth century turned into the sixteenth. Latinize his name, and you get Americus Vespuccia. Dates: 1454-1512.

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name is a Welsh name. The firm which came from the Porte to Lord Elgin authorizing him to erect scaffolding around the Parthenon also allowed him "to take away any pieces of stone with old inscriptions or figures thereon". He had not originally intended to remove the marbles from Athens, but did so when he became convinced that their Ottoman custodians would simply neglect or abuse them. He brought them to England, and no objection was raised by the Ottoman authorities.

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To return the marbles to Greece is to return lumps of stone to those who have not - as we have - been guardians of their meaning.

The author is editor of The Salisbury Review.

I still be  
2-finish

JUNE 1983  
John  
Pardon



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## TAKEN ON TRUST

Oppositions do not win elections; governments lose them. That prevailing wisdom must have persuaded Conservative Party managers that it was more than usually important to play it safe in an election campaign which had endowed the Government with such a solid and early advantage in the opinion polls. A manifesto was produced which was caution itself. It threatened nobody with a radical cutting edge. It asserted in moderate language the underlying principles which have inspired this Government's efforts since 1979 to change direction. In campaigning terms that meant very tight management, since it was assumed that the Prime Minister and her team could only lose their advantage by taking risks with the electorate. On all the purely campaigning technicalities, therefore, such as presentation of issues, projection of leadership, management of media, the Conservative machine was won decisively on points. A campaign without blips or banana-skins may have been a frustrating one for those who have wanted to dent it. When nothing has been left to chance, the charm of politics departs, but charm anyway always stops where power begins.

What the Conservative campaign has shown, albeit in a charmless way, is that the party has a stronger will for power, is more at home with its acquisition, and infinitely more competent in its exercise, than either of the other two parties. The question which is now being asked, therefore, is not: "Will the Tories win?" but, "Has this competence been overdone to the point of arrogance?" Will the Conservatives come to regret the fact that, on the central issue of Government – public spending – the blandness of their programme amounts almost to opacity?

In 1979 Mrs Thatcher was elected to roll back the state. That certainly meant a reduction in inflation – the hidden tax. That has been achieved. It also meant a reduction in overt taxation. Income tax rates are down, but the total tax burden on an average family has increased. It meant a reduction in public spending. That has increased as a proportion of total output from 41 to 44 per cent.

## MOSCOW'S BALTIC COLONY

Should the problem of the Baltic states of the USSR be raised for discussion by the independent countries of the world community? So many thorny questions of decolonialization already await the attention of the United Nations that many would argue in favour of ignoring Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania for the time being, especially since raising the issue would certainly lead to a further deterioration in East-West relations.

Yet as the example of Estonia shows, the Soviet leaders themselves are acknowledging the difficulties of governing populations which for the most part bitterly resent Moscow rule. Independent between the wars, they fell victim to the Nazi-Soviet pact, and after rigged elections under the supervision of Stalin's prosecutor-general Andrei Vyshinsky, were incorporated into the USSR.

Now the Estonian party leader Karl Vaino has admitted in the main Central Committee journal *Kommunist* that the "poison of nationalism, hostility towards the Russian people, hatred of the Soviet state" and other aspects of "bourgeois ideology" were far from extinct even after forty

cut down at every available opportunity to prevent even more enlargement. What will not go away, however, is the Treasury's analysis, and Sir Geoffrey's longer term misgivings revealed at the time.

It may be that the immediate upturn in the economy has given the Government some breathing space. Certainly last year's public spending exercise went through with less departmental blood on the Downing Street carpet than ever before. But the unchecked growth of Government spending, even under a Tory programme – let alone Labour's exponential expansion plan or the unconvincing Buteckism of the Alliance – will pose critical decisions for ministers long before the conclusion of the next Parliament. In other words those decisions will be necessary within the life time of this current manifesto.

At present there is only one clue available to reveal this Government's readiness to tackle those questions immediately and to continue to tackle them long before such decisions loom up like icebergs in the mist. That clue lies in the personality of the Prime Minister. It is not visible in the declared policies of her party's manifesto, but it is perceptible in the way Mrs Thatcher's instincts have hitherto permeated the style of her Government.

The Prime Minister has never

made any secret of her instincts, or of the frustration she has felt at this Government's failure to achieve the objectives set out in 1979 and still far from complete. They will not be completed by 1988 if the hard decisions which were avoided last September in the name of political prudence are put off indefinitely. Mrs Thatcher has shown no personal inclination to flinch from those decisions, though without her the electorate could be forgiven for suspecting that the Conservative Party as a whole might fail to complete its task, even with the benefit of a second referendum. In view of its patchy record, and the blandness of its campaign, the Government's determination to finish the job has to be taken somewhat on trust. That trust exists almost solely in the personality and willpower of the Prime Minister.

Mr Vaino expressed great concern about the close contacts maintained between Estonians at home and their relations in emigration. He denounced the Estonian emigre organizations, centred mainly in Sweden, for sending subversive literature and broadcasting anti-Soviet propaganda. The "vile instigation of strikes like those promoted by Solidarity in Poland" had not, he insisted, been successful; but he acknowledged that an appeal for a brief stoppage on the first working day of each month had indeed circulated among the demonstrators.

This information is supported by accounts in the official media of "gross violations of public order" and by reports of the arrest and imprisonment of many political opponents of the regime. Appeals signed by dozens of prominent Estonian intellectuals have emerged asking the world community to support their cause. Yet even when a courageous political prisoner, Juri Kukk, went on

hunger strike and was killed by brutal forced feeding, he received little mention in the West. Now the Estonian party leader has himself admitted some of the problems the regime faces. Britain has never recognized Soviet rule in the Baltic states as *de jure*; perhaps despite all the better-publicized troubles elsewhere in the world, it is time to remember the Estonians.

## BLACK MISCHIEF

There have been strange and unpleasant happenings in Malawi. Recently a number of eminent Malawians have been killed while others are in grave danger. The leader of one of the two opposition groups of any substance was assassinated in Zimbabwe two months ago. The ruling party's secretary-general, who would constitutionally have led an interim collective presidency in the event of Life-President Hastings Banda's death, died under suspicious circumstances last month, along with another possible presidential successor. The leaders of the other serious opposition grouping, Mr and Mrs Orion Chirwa, are now under sentence of death. Their plea for mercy is due to be heard before a panel of chiefs, who have no professional legal training, at the National Tribal Court of Appeal. Recent reports have suggested they may even be hanged without further ado on

Dr Banda's reign must soon end, because of his antiquity if for no other reason. His age is uncertain, but he is probably nearer ninety than eighty. The recent spate of wrangling and killing has even given rise to reports that he may bow out after the parliamentary elections which, within the tightest of one-party systems, are to be held at the end of the month. It is in an atmosphere of nervous unpredictability that the Chirwas appear to be pawns in a game where the pieces have begun fast to fall off the board.

It would be tragic if the Chirwas were to die. It is true that Dr Banda is a despot. More true, however, is his benevolence or

malevolence. Opposition has been squashed, for two decades slavish sycophancy has been the order of the Malawian day. Political stars on the rise have had a habit of suddenly disappearing into obscurity or worse, simply because they have shone too brightly, however loyalty, for the liking of the President.

On the credit side, Dr Banda's harsh emphasis on order and economic pragmatism has, in fact, enabled his very poorly endowed and grossly overpopulated country to enjoy one of the very best growth rates in Africa. Materially the average Malawian has been better off than the great majority of Africans elsewhere, and it is to the Malawian autocrat that gratitude for that is due. On balance history may judge that though repression has been a hallmark of his rule Dr Banda has done good to Malawi. But to end in bloodshed would surely his overall reputation. To kill the Chirwas would make the regime no safer. It would benefit Malawi not at all.

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THE TIMES TUESDAY JUNE 7 1983

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Doctor's pay and better service

From Dr E. R. Beck and others

Sir, We, the undersigned consultants working in National Health Service hospitals, are concerned about the divisive and potentially demoralizing effect of the recent pay award to doctors.

The present recession is no mere hiccup; it has been going on for a very long time and it is likely to continue for much longer unless more positive action is taken by world leaders. This recession was undoubtedly set off by the huge increase in the cost of fuel oil, which impoverished the poorer countries in particular and in turn made it difficult for them to buy the manufactures of the more industrial countries. Practically nothing has been done to try and deal with the depression; indeed, the policies of the Reagan and Thatcher governments have had the effect of deepening it.

If we are to deal with this depression we need something more radical than optimistic forecasts of improvement. Your leader very properly drew attention to the damage done to world trade by the chaotic nature of floating exchange rates. With more currencies being traded in one day than would be necessary to settle the whole of world trade for one year, difficult economic conditions are made still more difficult.

Moreover, the International Monetary Fund has in no way pacified its resources even to the extent of inflation; The General Arrangement for Borrowing, for example, has remained static from 1982 until this year, causing, among other things, private banks to be involved in sovereign loans – a dangerous procedure.

We are also asking that the 4.1 per cent deduction be paid to our district health authorities with the specific purpose of developing a service for patients which might otherwise not be possible within the NHS.

Yours faithfully,

E. R. BECK, SAM GALBRAITH,  
D. L. H. PATTERSON, A. HAUCK,  
R. VECARY, D. DOLLAIS,  
JEREMY VILSON, HOLDSTOCK,  
ISABELLA ADAMS, ELEANOR HYLAND,  
C. BENT, PATRICK MULLIN,  
MARTIN CONGDON, PAUL NOONE,  
T. R. G. COULMAN, P. K. PALIN,  
G. B. DURHAM, WILLIAM WALKER.

As from: Whittington Hospital,  
St Mary's Wing,  
Highbury Hill, N19.  
June 3.

From Mr William Shepherd

Sir, Your leader ("Rules of the game", May 26), criticising the ineffectiveness of economic summits, has been amply reinforced by the virtually meaningless outcome of the talks at Williamsburg.

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We are also asking that the 4.1 per cent deduction be paid to our district health authorities with the specific purpose of developing a service for patients which might otherwise not be possible within the NHS.

Yours faithfully,

IAN DIXON, SAM GALBRAITH,  
54 Woodbine Road, A. HAUCK,  
Gosforth, D. DOLLAIS,  
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.  
June 3.

From Mr John B. Harris

Sir, I read in *The Times* on Saturday, May 21, that the chairman of ICI is complaining that they have too much talent in their management.

I was associated with graduate recruitment for a comparable enterprise for much of my working life, and I was in charge of their UK activities through most of the 1970s. I can only congratulate ICI's recruiters on their performance, because anyone knowing the game is aware that the only sensible way of meeting a preferably steady graduate recruitment target, aimed at providing managers of the future, is to go after the highest achiever possible.

Mr Howlett will be comforted to learn, however, that "the man on the Clapham omnibus" is not entirely unconnected with politics, being possessed of many characteristics popularly associated with politicians. According to Professor Winfield (*707*, 11th edition) "he has not the courage of Achilles, the wisdom of Ulysses or the strength of Hercules, nor has he the prophetic vision of a 'clairvoyant', although Lord Brundam occasionally attributed to him the agility of an acrobat."

Yours faithfully,

IAN DIXON, SAM GALBRAITH,  
54 Woodbine Road, A. HAUCK,  
Gosforth, D. DOLLAIS,  
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.  
June 3.

From Mr Oliver Barrett

Sir, It is not necessary to go to East Africa to enjoy views of over 100 miles as can be experienced in the Highlands. On November 23, 1963, I was on top of Beinn Sgùirial (3,059ft), to the north of Loch Etive in Argyll, with three friends. In conditions of exceptional clarity we could see, far beyond the north coast of Islay to the SW, two green hills linked by a ridge. Subsequent investigation showed that these were Eirigal (2,465ft) and Sliabh Snaght (2,019ft) in county Donegal, 150 miles away.

Your readers might think that, because of the curvature of the earth, this is theoretically impossible. However, there was a strong cold north wind following a depression (summit temperature, 24°F), and layers of air at different temperatures, and therefore different densities, caused the hills to be visually lifted above the horizon by refraction; an effect comparable to the apparent bending of a stick where it breaks the surface of water.

Yours faithfully,

OLIVER BARRETT, SAM GALBRAITH,  
1 London Street, A. HAUCK,  
Edinburgh.  
June 3.

From Mr Geoffrey Sampson

Sir, There are two points of view about the campaign to save the Settle to Carlisle railway from closure, alluded to in your columns today (May 31).

I understand that deterioration of the Ribblehead Viaduct has now proceeded so far as to require extensive rebuilding rather than patching up. To rebuild this massive feat of Victorian engineering in the original style would be enormously expensive; a decision to save the line would surely lead to the viaduct – which occupies an extremely prominent position in the middle of one of the most beautiful and popular

tourist areas of Northern England – being replaced by a modern structure.

I have travelled on the line several times and it is indeed a lovely run, but I believe the interests of the many who visit the Ribblehead area by road and on foot should take precedence over those of the few who use the railway as passengers. It is not as if the line offers a useful local transport service; there is only one intermediate stop in the seventy miles between Settle and Carlisle.

Yours faithfully,

GEOFFREY SAMPSON,  
Richmond House,  
Ingleton,  
Yorkshire.  
May 31.

From Mr John G. Deacon

Sir, In your leader today, "Greenland waves goodbye", you refer to the 40,000 Greenland "Eskimos" who form 80 per cent of the population there, and again to the "Canadian Eskimos".

For the past decade these people have been called, by the Canadian authorities at least, by their own name of Inuit – the "people" – which they have firmly indicated

that they prefer to the "disparaging" "Eskimo" – "flesh eaters" – a name given in scorn by American Indians from farther south.

Perhaps their own choice of name, as well as their degree of attachment to the EEC, could be known in Europe?

Yours faithfully,

NORMAN HAMMOND,  
Whalley,  
Hartlepool,  
County Durham.  
May 31.

From Mr Neill Monaghan

Sir, Your report on the retirement of Mrs Trixie Daw, the unseen voice of the Old Bailey, in today's copy of *The Times* (June 2), reflects the apprehension of many. However, your correspondent should know that the sense of justice above the Central Criminal Court is not blinded since, it was said at the time of its erection, "Justice is not blind at the Old Bailey".

Yours faithfully,

NEILL MONAGHAN,  
3 Temple Gardens,  
Temple, EC4.  
June 2.

From Mr John G. Deacon

Sir, In your leader today, "Greenland waves goodbye", you refer to the 40,000 Greenland "Eskimos" who form 80 per cent of the population there, and again to the "Canadian Eskimos".

For the past decade these people have been called, by the Canadian authorities at least, by their own name of Inuit – the "people" – which they have firmly indicated

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Perhaps their own choice of name, as well as their degree of attachment to the EEC, could be known in Europe?

Yours faithfully,

JOHN G. DEACON,  
Managing Director,  
Conifer Records,  
Horton Road,  
West Drayton,  
Middlesex.  
May 31.

From Mr Michael Howard

Sir, Whatever subject Professor Jewell of Cambridge (June 4) may profess, it is evidently not history. The Russians have conquered many diverse peoples, from the Elbe to the Ussuri. None have liberated themselves, nor show any sign of being able to do so.

The occupied nations of Europe, during the Second World War were not liberated by their resistance movements. They were liberated by the Allied armies, at huge cost in lives.

Does Professor Jewell look to the American armies to liberate us again, and at what cost? I would simply remind him of the chilling words of a former French Prime Minister: "Next time, it will be like liberating a corpse".

Yours etc,  
MICHAEL HOWARD,  
Oriel College,  
Oxford.  
June 4.

From Mr John G. Deacon

Sir, The nerve of what Mr Powell says (report, June 1) is that that deterrence is effective against Britain, but is not effective against the USSR. He says that Britain would be restrained in any conflict from the use of nuclear weapons because it would fear destruction from the USSR. But would not the Soviet Union also be deterred for the same reason?

Mr Powell answers this by noticing the difference in the numbers of nuclear weapons held by each country. But even 16 weapons would be an unacceptable level of destruction; Mr Powell seems to think that only the fear of complete destruction would really stop a country from using nuclear weapons. If this were the case, then it might be an argument for Britain acquiring a few more missiles in order to be sure of being able to destroy the whole of the Soviet Union.

I am, yours etc,  
J. FELDMAN,  
14 Northam Road,  
Oxford.

From Mr Nigel Hart

Sir, Mr Halsall's argument (May 31) that because Russia has not in this century launched a major aggressive war, she can therefore be trusted not to do so should we and our European allies disarm unilaterally and evict American nuclear bases is no argument at all.

Having been defeated by Japan in 1905 and by Imperial Germany in 1918 and then gravely weakened by the civil war which followed the October Revolution, it was not until after her shared victory over Nazi Germany in



Investment  
and  
FinanceCity Editor:  
Anthony Hilton

THE LONDON TIMES

City Office:  
200 Gray's Inn Road  
London WC1X 8EZ  
Telephone 01-637 1234

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 703.4, up 6.0.  
FT Cities: 82.77, up 0.43  
Bargain: 20, 436  
Tring Hall USM Index: 168.1, up 1.5  
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 8,505.92, down 14.59  
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 902.89, down 12.71  
New York: Dow Jones Average (midday) 1,210.44, down 2.80

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE  
Starting \$1.5765 up 1 cent  
Index 87.0 up 1.2  
DM 4.05 up 0.0700  
Fr 12.7 up 0.2050  
Yen 37.90 up 5.25  
Dollar  
Index 125.4 up 0.7  
DM 2.5575 up 250 pts  
Gold  
\$407.00 down \$5  
NEW YORK LATEST  
Gold \$411.50  
Sterling \$1.5608

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates  
Base rates 10  
3 month interbank 10% = 10.14  
Euro-currency rates:  
3 month dollar 9% = 9.1%  
3 month DM 5% = 5%  
3 month 14% = 14%

ECOFID Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme  
Average reference rate for interest period March 2 to April 5, 1983 inclusive: 10.974 per cent.

PRICE CHANGES

Barclays Bank 490p, up 12p  
Distillers 239p, up 6p  
NatWest 815p, up 15p  
P & O 200p, up  
Shell 530p, down 5p  
BP 386p, down 2p

TODAY

Interim Associated Fisheries, Deekraal Gold, Doornfontein Gold, Driefontein Consolidated, Kloof Gold, McCordwold, Senterspost Gold, Vlaefontein Gold. Finlays: Atkins Bros (Hosley), Brown and Jackson, property and reversionary investments, Reed International, Scotcars, Sketchley, Sumrie Clothes. Economic statistics: Credit Business (Apr) Wholesale price index numbers (May-Prov), retail sales (Apr-JNL), UK balance of payments (first quarter) London clearing banks' monthly statement (May-May), provisional estimates of monetary aggregates (Mid-May).

Fitch queries  
Safeway offer

Fitch Lovell has asked Safeway Stores to clarify its recent 44.8m offer to Fitch's supermarket subsidiary, Key Markets.

Linford, which is offering £40.8m for Key Markets, has been asked for its response to the Safeway offer.

The Fitch board saw no reason to change its earlier recommendation accepting the Linford terms. Fitch and Linford shareholders are meeting on Friday to vote on this deal.

• CAR SALES UP: Car sales last month rose 20 per cent compared with May last year, to 145,000 according to the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders.

• SIERRA SLUMPS: The Sierra - on which Ford is pinning its hopes of maintaining the Cortina top-seller reputation - is down to fifth place in the car sales charts for May. The Escort was the top-seller with 13,200 sold.

• SHIPYARD TENDER: Shell has tendered 20 shipyards to compete for an order to build 85,000-ton oil tankers. The deal is worth £75m (£47m).

• BREAKING EVEN: BP Oil, the British and Irish refining and marketing part of British Petroleum, broke even during the first quarter of this year on a replacement cost basis. Petrol sales continued to lose money. The 179p a gallon price has stuck for eight weeks, the longest period without an increase since 1978.

• MORE FAILURES: Trade indemnity reports that business failures notified by its policy holders last month rose by 13 per cent compared with the same month last year, to 296. In the first five months of this year, total failures increased 22 per cent compared with the same period last year.

• AURORA DETAILS: Details of the £20m capital reconstruction for Aurora, the steel and engineering company, are likely to be published on Friday or perhaps even Monday. Shareholders had expected to get details mid-week.

WALL STREET

Dow dips  
after  
early gain

The Dow Jones Industrial average lost about 4 points after an early gain of about 3 points. Declining issues moved ahead of advances after trailing earlier in moderate trading.

Mr William Lefevre, vice president for investment strategy at Purcell Graham, said: "The 1,200 level on the Dow appears capable of offering realistic support and with the Dow only a little more than 20 points away from its record high a new high would not be a surprise."

There's no pressure on the downside as the market eases and volume is relatively slow. The market appears to be in a state of equilibrium."

International Business Machines was 113% off 1/4. Procter & Gamble 54 off 1/4, unchanged. American Express 68% off 1/4. Deposit 48 off 1/4. General Electric 54 off 1/4. Texas Instruments 165% up 1/4.

Union Pacific was off 1/4. Sanders Associates up 20% to 100%. NCR off 1/4 at 120%. Honeywell off 1/2 to 116%. Southern Pacific up 1/4 to 70%. Sperry unchanged at 38% and American Telephone & Telegraph unchanged at 64%.

• Marriott Corporation is today expected to announce a move into the lower-cost market.

The company says it will disclose an "experiment" at a meeting in Washington with about 20 analysts. The meeting is closed to the press and the company is not giving details.

But some observers expect Marriott to outline plans for hotels that cater to cost-conscious travellers.

\$450m US  
bid for  
gas group

Houston (AP-Dow Jones) - Coastal Corporation, only weeks after announcing severe cost-cutting, is making a \$450m (£284m) tender offer for 32 per cent of the shares of Texas Gas Resources Corporation.

In newspaper advertisements Coastal says that its Colorado Interstate Corporation subsidiary is offering \$45 a share for 10 million of the 19 million shares outstanding of Texas Gas.

Texas Gas is a natural-gas pipeline and oil and gas exploration and production company. It also engages in inland barge traffic, shipbuilding and trucking.

Coastal, primarily an oil and gas exploration and production and natural-gas pipeline company, said in the advertisement that the tender offer is the "first step toward" a takeover of Texas Gas.

In Owensboro, Kentucky, Texas Gas spokesmen said they were unaware of Coastal's offer and they could not comment on whether the offer would be opposed.

But Mr Oscar Wyatt, Jr, the founder-chairman of Coastal, said in a letter to Mr Dennis R. Hendrix, the Texas Gas chairman, that Coastal "would like to accomplish this transaction on a completely amicable basis if possible." Wyatt told Hendrix that Coastal was convinced "there are no serious business or legal impediments" to a Coastal takeover. He added: "I hope you and your board of directors will agree."

This was "a fabulous time" Mr Wyatt said to make such an acquisition because the price of energy stocks had plummeted as a result of the slump in the oil and gas business. In composite trading on the New York Stock Exchange last Friday, Texas Gas closed at \$38.50 a share, down \$1.50.

But Coastal's offer seems to reflect a growing belief in the energy industry that the price of oil has reached bottom and, consequently, better times lie ahead.

Because of such optimism, some Wall Street analysts forecast an increase in takeovers of oil and gas companies.

Testing before the Senate Banking Committee, Mr Sprinkel said leading nations have agreed to intervene multilaterally when all are in agreement that markets are disorderly.

But he said the US and other nations do not think that intervention should be used to

JULY 1983

THE TIMES TUESDAY JUNE 7 1983

BUSINESS NEWS

17

Shares push through 700 but gold price falls

## City optimism over election and oil prices strengthen sterling

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Sterling rallied sharply on the foreign exchanges yesterday after its losses at the end of last week. Reassured by denials of a cut in the Nigerian oil price and by the weekend polls predicting a landslide victory for the Conservatives in Thursday's election, the pound came in for sustained buying.

It closed 1 cent up against the dollar at \$1.5765 and 1.3 on the trade-weighted index at 87.0.

Dealers had reported heavy activity in the morning as the pound opened higher after rising in the Far East. Sterling was quoted more than 2 cents higher against the dollar at around \$1.5875 and by noon the trade-weighted index against a basket of currencies was up 1.8 to 87.5, showing one of the biggest one-day gains since the

lastest bout of optimism in the City over the outcome of the election also contributed to renewed enthusiasm in the stock market. Trading was thin but the FT Index of 30 leading shares closed at its day's best, up 5.0 to 703.4. Government stocks also rose on the back of the pound's strength and closed modestly to stem the rise.

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Further falls in the gold price. In London, gold closed down \$3 to \$407.00, but the shake-out continued in the New York market with the price falling below \$400.

Last week's \$400m fall in the M1 money supply measure did little to calm fears about the growth of American monetary

index was recalculated in February 1981.

However, sterling's big gains, partly caused by large operators covering short positions, were chopped back by profit-taking and there were also reports of the Bank of England intervening modestly to stem the rise.

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## BP Minerals International Limited

(formerly Selection Trust Limited)

Issue of US\$ 50,000,000 9% per cent Bonds 1983

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the 9% per cent Bonds due 1983 of BP Minerals International Limited (formerly Selection Trust Limited) (the "Company") that, in accordance with the terms of the Trust Deed dated 26th July 1972 between the Company and The Law Debenture Corporation plc, the Company has elected to increase the annual redemption instalment of US\$ 2,500,000 required on 1st August, 1983 from US\$ 2,500,000 to US\$ 45,000,000. The redemption instalment has been satisfied by purchases in the market. Bonds outstanding amount US\$ 16,500,000 nominal.

Dated 6th June 1983

### Notice of Redemption

## Pennwalt Overseas Finance N.V.

9 3/4% Guaranteed Notes due 1984

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Fiscal Agency Agreement dated as of June 1, 1979 under which the above described Notes were issued, Pennwalt Overseas Finance N.V. has elected to redeem on June 24, 1983, pursuant to Section 5(b) of the Notes, all outstanding Notes of the said issue.

The Notes specified above are to be redeemed at Citibank, N.A., Receive and Deliver Department—5th Floor, 111 Wall Street, The City of New York, State of New York, and the main offices of Citibank, N.A. in Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt/Main, London (City Office), Paris, Citibank (Luxembourg) S.A., Luxembourg, Swiss Bank Corporation in Basel, or Credit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine in Luxembourg as the Company's paying agents, and will become due and payable on June 24, 1983 at the redemption price of 100 percent of the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest on said principal amount to such date. Payment of the redemption price and accrued interest will aggregate \$1,006.23 for each \$1,000 in principal amount of Notes. On and after said date, interest on the said Notes will cease to accrue.

The said Notes should be presented and surrendered at the offices set forth in the preceding paragraph on the said redemption date with all interest coupons maturing subsequent to the redemption date. Coupons due June 1, 1983 should be detached and presented for payment in the usual manner.

### PAYING AGENTS

Citibank, N.A.  
Receive and Deliver Department  
111 Wall Street, 5th Floor  
New York, New York 10043

Citibank, N.A.  
Citibank House, 336 Strand  
P.O. Box 78  
London WC2R 1HB  
England

Citibank, N.A.  
Grosse Gallusstrasse 16  
Postfach 2505  
6000 Frankfurt/Main, Germany

Citibank, N.A.  
Avenue de Tervuren 249  
P.O. Box 7  
1150 Brussels, Belgium

Citibank, N.A.  
Herengracht 545-549  
Postbus 2055  
Amsterdam, Netherlands

Citibank, N.A.  
B.P. 78-08  
75381 Paris  
Cedex 08, France

Citibank (Luxembourg) S.A.  
16 Avenue Marie Therese  
P.O. Box 263  
Luxembourg

Credit Industrial  
d'Alsace et de Lorraine  
103 Grand Rue  
Luxembourg

Swiss Bank Corporation  
1 Aachen Vorstadt  
Basel, Switzerland

For PENNWALT OVERSEAS FINANCE N.V.  
By CITIBANK, N.A.  
Facial Agent

Dated: May 25, 1983

### NOTICE OF REDEMPTION AND TERMINATION OF CONVERSION RIGHTS

## Komatsu Ltd. (Kabushiki Kaisha Komatsu Seisakusho)

7 1/4% Convertible Debentures due June 30, 1990

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture dated as of July 1, 1973, as supplemented by a First Supplemental Indenture dated as of September 1, 1982 (effective as of October 1, 1982) between Komatsu Ltd. (the "Company") and First National City Bank (now Citibank, N.A. as the "Trustee") under which the above-described Debentures were issued, \$547,000 aggregate principal amount of the said Debentures of the following distinctive numbers has been drawn by lot for redemption on June 30, 1983 through the operation of the sinking fund at the redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof:

### REGISTERED DEBENTURES WITH PREFIX LETTERS RM

(To be redeemed in full at \$1,000 each)

699 1203 1204 1205 1206 1207 1208 1209 1468 1469 1470 1471 2180 3860 2436 2439 2100

### REGISTERED DEBENTURES WITH PREFIX LETTERS RV

(The principal amount thereof to be redeemed appearing in parentheses after the number)

899 13,000 787 11,000 608 5,000

### REGISTERED DEBENTURES WITH PREFIX LETTERS RX

(The principal amount thereof to be redeemed appearing in parentheses after the number)

480 2,000 747 10,000 759 10,000 807 1,000

474 11,000 748 10,000 750 10,000 971 10,000

### REGISTERED DEBENTURES WITH PREFIX LETTERS RR

(The principal amount thereof to be redeemed appearing in parentheses after the number)

375 11,000 1889 1,000 1468 125,000 1462 25,000 1466 2,000

877 18,000 1439 125,000 1459 125,000 1463 25,000 1470 1,000

1082 15,000 1440 125,000 1460 125,000 1464 125,000 1473 125,000

1238 12,000 1457 125,000 1461 125,000 1465 125,000

2349 3780 10,000 1432 125,000 1434 125,000 1435 125,000

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### COUPLON DEBENTURES WITH PREFIX LETTER R

(To be redeemed in full at \$1,000 each)

899 13,000 787 11,000 608 5,000

### REGISTERED DEBENTURES WITH PREFIX LETTERS RR

(The principal amount thereof to be redeemed appearing in parentheses after the number)

480 2,000 747 10,000 759 10,000 807 1,000

474 11,000 748 10,000 750 10,000 971 10,000

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which is the fastest-growing advertising medium in Britain? It is not television, despite the fact that television expenditure grew by 14 per cent last year.

It is not radio, despite the fact that new stations are coming on the air every few months.

It is the humble freesheet which, according to the latest Advertising Association figures, saw advertising revenue grow by 31 per cent last year, on top of a 25 per cent increase the year before.

Free distribution newspapers, to give them their proper though little-used title, are starting from a much smaller base than television, which makes such percentage increases easier to attain. Nevertheless, their growth rate is little short of astonishing.

In 1979, according to the Advertising Association statistics, the freesheets took £35m in advertising revenue, almost exactly the same figure as the independent local radio stations, and considerably less than the £87m spent on poster advertising.

Last year, freesheet revenue rose to £136m, overtaking that of posters for the first time and almost double radio's £70m. Yet radio and posters are regarded in the advertising world as fashionable, mainstream media, whereas remarkably little has been heard about the freesheets. With the publication of these latest figures this Cinderella status is likely to be shed for good.

The success of the freesheets has taken many by surprise and agencies and advertisers are only now coming to full terms with it. Only a few years ago, the concept of "giveaway" publications was highly suspect and the existence of a number of get-rich-quick merchants meant their credibility was low.

In recent years, however, the setting up of the Association of Free Newspapers and an independent auditing system under the auspices of the Audit Bureau of Circulations, with the launching of a number of freesheets by existing regional newspaper chains such as Westminster Press, Thomson and Northcliffe, has gained them a new respectability.

One of the biggest of the free newspaper companies, the highly-successful Yellow Advertiser Group, based in Essex, has made clear its intention of going public in the near future. Mr Timothy Cox, media director of Boase Massimi Pollitt, says: "When the freesheets started, we only used to consider them for our local press schedule if the paid-for papers fell down in some way.

"In the past two years, however, we have gone to them right from the start. The fact is

Marketing and Advertising: Torin Douglas

THE TIMES TUESDAY JUNE 7 1983

BUSINESS NEWS

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## Freesheets shed their Cinderella status

that, in principle at least, they satisfy all the requirements we would wish of a local newspaper - they give blanket coverage of an area, which is something that paid-for papers cannot do, they have guaranteed circulations and their rates are cheaper."

A recent analysis by Mr Cox's agency shows that there are at present 545 free newspapers with a total circulation of 24 million.

The biggest share of the market is held by Westminster Press, which has 27 titles with a circulation of 1.9 million, or 8 per cent of the total.

Then comes Yellow Advertiser, with 4 per cent, followed by Northcliffe and Thomson each with 3.4 per cent. These figures are, however, constantly changing, as new titles are launched and others fold.

Another indication of the growing respectability of free newspapers is that banks and building societies are now a significant source of revenue, alongside retailers and the motor business, which are the traditional mainstay of regional and local newspapers.

Perhaps the most significant feature of the freesheets at the moment, however, is their revenue profile. In contrast to the paid-for weekly papers, which get more than 60 per cent of their income from classified advertising, the free newspapers obtain almost 60 per cent of their revenue from display advertising.

This helps explain why the freesheets have done particularly well when the paid-for



record number of job advertisements classified revenue is still doing little more than bottoming out.

While the newspaper's boast was accurate, it came about largely because advertisers are insisting on their advertisements appearing in a particular day's paper, so it came at the expense of fewer job advertisements in other editions that week.

Companies are running smaller job advertisements than they used to, whereas once a recruitment advertisement could be seen as a form of corporate advertising, demonstrating that a company was doing well, companies now want to make less of a splash when they employ people, since they may well be laying others off in different areas.

All in all, the freesheets' boom is the only sign of comfort for the press in last year's revenue figures, since all other sectors have seen their share of the market decline in the face of the inexorable rise of television. Last year, television accounted for 29.7 per cent of the £1.26m spent on advertising. Only two years before, its share had been 27.1 per cent and in 1973 it was only 24.0 per cent.

In contrast, national newspapers' share has fallen from 16.7 per cent two years ago to 16.5 and that of regional newspapers from 25.0 to 23.6 per cent. In 1973, the national's share was 18.3 per cent and the regionals' 29.3.

Since these regional figures include the freesheet revenue, it

is clear that the freesheets

are not to be written off.

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## RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Adam Leisure 10p Ord (88a)	78.2
Castle (GB) 5p Ord (88a)	95
Centra Metals Ass NPV (115a)	21.2
Colgate Palmolive 10p Ord (103)	21.2
Database 5p Ord (160)	66
Godwin Warren 25p Ord (57a)	12.5
Godwin Warren 5p Ord (57a)	12.5
MNT Computing 10p Ord (64a)	13
Mellaware 10p Ord (78a)	33.0
Micro Focus 10p Ord (78a)	14.5
Micro Focus 10p Ord (78a)	14.5
Micromax 10p Ord (52a)	14.5
Murra Electronics 25p Ord (78a)	97
Myers 10p Ord (103)	37.1
Myers 10p Ord (103)	37.1
Spring Ram 10p Ord (105a)	13.5
Spring Ram 10p Ord (105a)	14.5
Stokes Retail 10p Ord (71a)	65
Stokes Retail 10p Ord (71a)	65
Stuntron Electronics 10p Ord (30a)	95
Stuntron Electronics 10p Ord (30a)	95
Issue price in parentheses. *Unlisted Securities. * by tender.	27.5

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A sixth-former looks at training prospects

## Finding a way through the computer maze

How easy is it for the computer-savvy school leaver to gain information that will help to plot a way through a university course or industrial training? Benedict Knox, a sixth-former at the City of London School, wanted just such information. This is his report:

The choice of areas in which people work with computers is vast. The rapid increase in vacancies stems not only from the computer explosion, but also because in the past the large organisations have tended to recruit from within. They are now finding that this internal recruitment is insufficient to meet the demands of their expanding computer departments.

As a result of this expansion many young people are considering the possibility of a career in this field, particularly those who have had some contact with computers at home or at school.

In fact, obtaining comprehensive information about the multitude of different jobs available is none too simple. From my own experience the quest for information and advice on careers in computing can take a great deal of time and be expensive: at times the detection powers of Sherlock Holmes on the one hand and the wisdom of Solomon on the other, are needed to penetrate the "dross" of some advertising and publicity material sent out: "You too can be a computer programmer!"

For some time I have been collecting information about different career opportunities

offered by the computer industry and by organisations using computer systems.

My school's careers office reference library provided many leaflets and brochures describing the most common kinds of jobs available, and also the addresses of companies, careers advisory services, and other sources of information.

While the resources available to careers offices are necessarily limited and phot-reproduction equipment is expensive, retrieving and copying information manually is time-consuming. Another problem is the time and expense of mailing enquiries to individual organisations, many of whom take weeks to reply.

Those at school or university seeking information about a career in computers are invited to write to us about their experiences.

For the most part the information I received consisted of "fact sheets" which gave a rather superficial account of the types of work available and usually were restricted to descriptions of the same five categories: programming, systems analysis, computer operating, data preparation and word processing. These tend to be more readily available in large enterprises using main-frame computers, and from my inquiries so far only one organization (the Inner London Education Authority's Central London Careers Office) appears to be putting out information

about the rapidly growing field of micro-computing.

Other sources of information are the British Computer Society (BCS), the National Computer Centre (NCC), and the Careers and Occupational Information Centre (COIC).

The BCS is a professional association for people working with computers, and was founded 25 years ago. They put out four brochures, which present information in a standard question-and-answer format on the principal career areas, plus a general information leaflet. The brochures cover questions such as: what a particular job involves; educational requirements; career prospects, etc. The leaflet describes the aims of the society and lists sources of further information.

The NCC was set up by the government in 1966 for the purpose of promoting the effective use of computers. The centre issues two leaflets dealing with job opportunities for school-leavers and graduates.

This material is similar to that issued by BCS, but with additional information on salaries and recommending one of their publications, *Working with Computers*, which was not enclosed.

The COIC, part of the Manpower Services Commission, sent me their computer careers "pack", which is available in most careers reference libraries. Included were a "Career Outline", a "Career Special", which provided information similar to NCC, only in greater depth, and one of the



Manpower Services' Working in booklets, which provides a good introduction to computer applications with short descriptions of various jobs written by people working in them.

Many of the leaflets I received stated that "no previous knowledge or experience of computing is required for entry to training courses"; yet many unexplained technical terms are used, and these could be both daunting and unclear to the newcomer.

In addition to sending away for information, there are other sources - for example training courses and specialized career lectures.

I attended one last year which

was organized jointly by the ILEA and the London Junior Chamber of Commerce, which was concerned with management in commerce and industry. The importance of this course for me was that as well as lectures and discussion groups it provided an opportunity to observe the workings of a major company - in my case NCR Computers, the choice of which was governed by my stated interest in a career in computers. This experience gave me practical contacts and insights and the chance to discuss with a typical employer various aspects of higher education and their relevance to career opportunities.

This initial survey has been necessarily limited in scope, and unfortunately both official careers advisory organisations and companies concerned with computer development or utilisation, have been slow to respond to inquiries.

It is clear that much needs to be done to improve both access to, and scope of, information aimed to assist aspiring computer scientists and technicians to identify the various options open to them and to make well-judged decisions about their future careers.

• Benedict Knox will later assess the response that he received and give his conclusions.

## Which vote for technology?

The election campaign has offered little direct guidance to anyone whose vote on Thursday might be influenced by the parties' policies towards the computer industry or even to science and technology in general.

The Conservatives did put Kenneth Baker, the Minister for Information Technology, on the platform at one of their daily press conferences to trumpet the increase in government support for new technologies from £100m in 1978-79 to £350m in 1983-84. But none of the parties has given much specific guidance about their plans to stimulate industrial innovation and research.

As usual, voters who are concerned about these issues must choose on the basis of the likely impact of the parties' overall economic and social policies on Britain's technological development. In particular, will the computer industry fare better under the centralized planning and control promised by Labour, the Tories' encouragement of private enterprise with selective government support, or the Alliance's half-way house?

Although no opinion poll has taken the political temperature of the industry during the campaign, my personal impression is that the Conservatives enjoy a wider margin of support among people whose jobs depend on making, selling, servicing or using computers than in the country as a whole.

Nevertheless a considerable number of electronics and computer workers are active members of the Labour Party and at least five are standing as parliamentary candidates.

The section of the Conservative manifesto headed "Help for the new technologies" offers little more than a continuation of the Government's existing policies on information technology, including measures announced before the campaign started, such as implementing the Alvey programme, extending the Micros-in-schools and IT Centre schemes, and sanctioning new cable networks for entertainment, tele-shopping and tele-banking.

The most interesting promise is to "help firms to launch new products through pilot schemes and public purchasing"; one complaint by British manufacturers is that government procurement policy has been less helpful here than in most competing countries.

Labour would use its proposed National Investment

bank to channel funds from the financial institutions into long-term investment in new technology, and it offers the cooperation of the trade unions in using technology "to aid a product-based recovery of the economy." On telecommunications Labour advocates a national broad-band cable system, under the exclusive control of British Telecom; it would take in Mercury, the privately owned network for business communications.

Electronics is specifically mentioned as one of the industrial sectors in which Labour would take "a significant public stake." Presumably a Labour government would not be satisfied with Iimos, the fledgling state-backed semiconductor firm. ICL might be a tempting and relatively inexpensive candidate for nationalization, with a current stock market valuation of £320m. A more ambitious candidate would be GEC, worth £5,900m.

The UK subsidiaries of the giant American computer companies, which represent such an important part of the British hardware industry, will find the Labour manifesto most palatable. The party's proposed Foreign Investment Unit, which would monitor the multinationals' activities closely, sounds bad enough.

### THE WEEK

Clive Cookson

But the real threat is Labour's pledge to leave the EEC. Over the past 10 years many American companies have sent research and manufacturing facilities here so as to enjoy the benefits of tariff-free trading within the EEC.

A more appealing commitment by Labour, which also features in the Alliance manifesto, is to shift research and development expenditure away from defence. Many people in the electronics industry - and not only on the political left - believe that the commercial development of computers in this country is damaged by the way military R&D swallows up financial resources and precious engineering manpower, without much payback in the civilian sector.

The Conservatives recognize the problem but talk about developing better mechanisms to transfer technology out of the defence sector without cutting it.

## First, get the spelling right

Are you irritated by the spelling "program" for what you think ought to be a computer programme? You may think it is just an Americanism we can do without. After all, who wants to write "color" when "colour" is obviously right and proper?

But perhaps it is now worth taking a closer look at these two spellings. Whichever you use, the word has arrived to stay in its new meaning as a sequence of instructions for a computer to follow. So we had better try to get the spelling sorted out.

When I was working with the British Army in 1959 on one of their first computers, the local military hierarchy decreed that computer programmes were "programs". Perhaps it was supposed to show the difference from other kinds of military programme. And maybe also from theatre and television programmes - none of us was very clear about what we were doing in those days.

In 1960 a *Times* Computer Supplement used program as "a spelling now adopted in computer terminology". It was a slight pity that this was not reflected in *The Times Literary Supplement* in 1971 when it said that a future world chess champion "could quite conceivably be a computer programme". But perhaps it takes literature more than years to catch up with technology.

Meanwhile, in 1962 no less a body than the British Standards Institution, a forum of authority on technical matters, had produced a standard on data processing terms and said that "program" was the one to use. The latest version of this is BS 3527 01.04.02, 1976 - for those who like to check up on such things - and it goes so far as to say that "programme" in this sense "There cannot be many English words which already have an official British Standard spelling, but computer program is one of them."

A little research shows that "program" is not as alien as we might think. The spelling "colour" has been around since the fourteenth century in England and "color" is definitely not one of ours. In contrast, "program" was much preferred for many years by English writers. Seemingly it comes from the same bit of Greek that gives us anagram.

Derek Bradbury

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JOB SCENE

## What it means to be UK trained

The lure of international travel has been the downfall of many experienced UK computer staff and the making of many others. A high international reputation makes the UK a favourite site for software development centres and a happy hunting ground for recruitment agencies with international connections.

The UK has a high reputation for software, partly because users have had to develop their applications with less investment in hardware than American users, hence they have had to use their software ingenuity to squeeze more out of the hardware.

This background had made UK-trained and experienced staff very attractive for foreign users looking for the personnel to develop new systems. California, Florida, the Middle East and the Far East all regularly feature in advertising campaigns.

The US continues to be the favourite, it has the reputation of offering the most advanced systems because international computer vendors tend to launch their equipment in the US before announcing it in Europe. It also has the reputation of paying the highest salaries and offering the best standard of living.

Even if the location for the contract is not the US there should be no language problems because the Americanized version of English used in the computer industry is universal, as is universal as the types of equipment sold by the big vendors across the globe.

Staff with experience of IBM equipment have greatest opportunities. IBM equipment is the same in Cincinnati, Bahrain or Birmingham and its control software likewise. Staff with experience of ICL equipment have less chance of catching an overseas flight on such a contract because of the restricted position ICL has in international markets; unless,

that is, the staff have no political objections to working in South Africa or can take the chill in Scandinavia, where ICL has quite a big base of users.

Whatever the climate or politics, however, there are dangers in taking on overseas assignments which have put back the career of several contractors. There is the occasional, but none the less real, danger that the chain of responsibility between the client overseas and the recruitment agency to the prospective contractor is too long for really accurate information to filter through about the proposed work.

There have been some horror stories recently where staff have left their job and their home only to find they were not working on the project originally described or, in one recent case, were engaged but never paid.

Even if the contract work is as described and the payments start rolling in the atmosphere in the installation may not be very welcoming. Sometimes permanent staff resent the higher fees and greater attention contractors get, leaving the contractors to get on with their own work and reinforcing cliques in the data processing department.

Such experiences can provide an irritating episode in a career which, before the lure of travel, salary and the encouragement of the recruitment agency took over, was progressing steadily if not spectacularly. But for every unhappy experience there are hundreds of good ones. Salaries are better, the chances of working on an exciting development project are high and it makes a very good entry on a cv.

European assignments are now proving popular with the chances of coming back home at the weekend: a stepping stone to more exotic locations where the work, whatever the scenario, proves to be the same.

Richard Sharpe

project which would be undertaken within the company. It is also hoped that EATB will recognise this course as one qualifying for their training grants.

So far the 1984 eleven students have been offered places and applications are still being received, but only two are already financed, two more will be financed through SERC, and there are six Manufacturing Services' Commission grants available for other European languages.

Supporting the marketing of MicroModeler in Europe is the recently-established Cresta Marketing, headed by John Stancini, formerly of IBM, Intel and Storage Technology. By concentrating on providing locally-tailored products and services, he has seen Cresta become a major distributor of software packages and training aids with offices in London, Paris, Munich, Geneva and New York.

The international aspect of marketing software was evident on the MicroPro stand. All their best selling products, including word processing packages Wordstar and Mail-Merge, have been translated into French, Dutch, German, Italian and Spanish.

Among the United Kingdom companies represented were Cambridge Systems Group and EPS Consultants. The Hereford-based company Head-Line Communication, who market the Sound Training audio cassette teaching packages, reported that translation was already being planned for all their best product ranges.

Is there a kindly company which might provide some financial help in return for the possibility of (a) a grateful future employee and (b) dissemination based on some aspect of that company's computing needs?

LETTERS

## Financing students

From J. G. H. Pearce, co-ordinator FMS programme, School of Production Studies, Cranfield Institute of Technology, Bedford.

The world's first masters degree course in flexible manufacturing systems incorporating computer-aided manufacture and control is now nearing completion in the School of Production Studies at Cranfield Institute of Technology. Eight students, seven honours graduates and an experienced C. Eng. started the course last October.

Since then they have been through a comprehensive lecture programme in CAD, CAM, robotics, production and stock control, quality control, human and industrial relations, management accounting, flexible machining systems and many other topics to give them a very broad based course in how to make industry more flexible. At the same time they have been involved in a group project and an individual project.

The future of the students seems to be rosy as most of the non-company sponsored ones are already on their second interview with several companies.

With the education cuts the future of courses such as the FMS relies on 'money from industry'. It is surprising how little it costs to finance a student on a one year M.Sc. at Cranfield Institute of Technology. Fees of £1,500 plus a student grant of say £3,000 covers tuition and accommodation (single student rates).

The company would normally recover these costs from the results of the individual

May it is a sign of the times, but shoe shooes seem to have given up use of an order book, sacrificing customers' personal requirements to an automatic stock replacement punch card system. I may have feet in size above the norm, but I have to admit a certain surprise when advised by an assistant, after a negative search, to 'telephone another branch as our computer does the ordering'. What lies beyond such horizons?

From Baron Alan, South Hill Park Arts Centre, Bracknell, Berkshire.

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## Computer Appointments

### Defence ADP Training Centre Lecturer- Computer Systems

The Centre, at Blandford Camp, Dorset is responsible for the professional ADP training of officers and NCOs of the Armed Forces and MOD civilians. It uses DDCM10 main frame computers with 270DP mid-controllers at front- and mid-remote positions. Two further August 1985 appointments are need for real-time training. All courses are residential.

The range of basic courses cover fundamental professional training, systems analysis and design, and programming. Other courses in real-time systems and project management. There is an Advanced Course (10 weeks) in preparation for DCS examinations.

The person appointed will be expected to lecture to all courses (training will be given, if necessary, in particular aspects) and to contribute to the development of the subject taught.

Ministry of Defence

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THE TIMES TUESDAY JUNE 7 1983

COMPUTER HORIZONS

People/Peter Harris of Torch

## Starting young

When Peter Harris says that Torch Computers is a young company, he does not only mean that it was founded less than two years ago. Harris, who is managing director, is 23 years old. The chairman, Martin Vileland-Boddy, is 30. Two other key executives, software director Raymond Anderson and hardware director Alan Wright, are respectively 24 and 22.

Yours is just one of the unusual things about Torch, for while Anderson and Wright are both products of the Cambridge University computer laboratory, Vileland-Boddy and Harris are chartered accountants.

Before Torch, our computer knowledge was pretty minimal," Peter Harris admits. "We are now experts by experience." He has never attended a computer course. "I don't believe in education after about 22 or 23."

It may sound like the cult of the amateur, but the results have been spectacular. Torch started delivering its first computers last October. By the end of the trading year in June, Harris expects sales to have reached just over £3m.

"After that it's very difficult to say," he comments, "but I'll be surprised if sales in the second year are not over £10m."

Torch Computers began as a spin-off. Early in 1981, Harris and Vileland-Boddy were running a consultancy in Cambridge to raise small company finance, and rented an office to Acorn Computers.

Soon afterwards, Acorn won the contract to produce the BBC micro, and Torch was set up to market a business version. Since then, Torch has become increasingly independent.

Venture capitalists have fallen over each other to pack the company. The background of

the founders obviously helped, but Harris does much more than drum up finance and keep an eye of the ledgers. His conversation is full of confident references to processor boards, modems and disk drives. "People don't believe a chartered accountant can be a creative person," he remarks.

But he thinks that the commercial outlook of Vileland-Boddy and himself has been important to Torch. He speaks warmly of the contributions which the technical team has made, and maintains close links with Cambridge, but feels it is important to keep the young company's feet on the ground.

"In the early days a project would be suggested, and we'd think it was a good idea. Then we realized it was a complete red herring. That's one of the benefits of being a non-technical person."

Torch Computers has come a long way in a short time. It now has impressive country-house headquarters near Cambridge, a factory in north Wales backed by the Welsh Development Agency, and a capitalisation of £1.25m.

Roger Woolnough

course. "We set about to get the curriculum changed."

As other colleges prepare to implement similar requirements in the next few years, they are watching the experience at Stevens.

Administrators at the 113-year-old co-educational engineering school which overlooks Manhattan from the banks of the Hudson River, say about 200 colleges have asked how the program is working.

Drexel University in Philadelphia will require its freshmen to have microcomputers by January 1984. Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh has similar plans for 1986.

On campus, the arrival of the microcomputer has given rise to a new way of looking at academic problems. Some professors say that with computers they have covered in the freshman year what they would have taught until the sophomore year. Some students, who at first used their computers to knock asteroids off the video screen, now say they would rather program than play games.

Computer dealers discounted the cost of computers to Stevens' students because of the volume of sales. The college also contributed money to reduce the cost further. The Atari 800, which sell for \$1,200 cost freshmen \$747 last year.

With a grant from the National Science Foundation in 1977, the Stevens Institute began revising its curriculum to incorporate microcomputers. In some courses computers were not required, though the 80 freshmen who had the machines were free to use them if they wished. But the course plan for the freshman mathematics class, taken only by the 80 students with microcomputers, was changed markedly to include computer work.

Changing the courses to accommodate the computer also meant changing the way professors taught them. There are some faculty members who do not know how to use the computer and are not interested. Mr Moeller said. That will change by next year when courses in every major subject at the institute will be adapted to computers.

William R. Greer  
(© New York Times)



Mr A. Harber (left) of Hucclecote library instructs a prospective borrower, Mr F. Fitton, in setting up the Sinclair Spectrum. Photograph by Brian Danan

## Borrow a micro

dem program, and two blank tapes for the customers' own attempts at programming.

For a returnable deposit, the borrower is given a short set-up demonstration by the library staff, pays £10 for a minimum of two weeks hire, and is sent on his way (quoting the rather coy words in the library publicity material), "to sit at the keyboard for as long as you like, in the privacy and comfort of your own home".

County Librarian, Bernard Stradling hopes the scheme will be self-financing, and makes the point that it is only an extension of the traditional role of the library. In this case, lessing information electronically rather than through the printed word.

Eileen Savage, the assistant county librarian, who has helped initiate the scheme, says the project has two main aims: to make micros available at all major library branches, thus

giving the public an opportunity to improve computer literacy, and to help develop the in-house use of computers as public databases, with listings of council minutes, planning applications and local organisations.

She hopes that after a free introductory training session a prospective user will book a machine and run programs such as word processing, spreadsheets, or simple data handling.

Staff reaction, says Miss Savage, was very enthusiastic, a much needed boost to morale during the present climate of cuts in council expenditure.

These two systems will no doubt soon be followed by similar schemes, bringing nearer the day when customers queue for the latest BBC Micro and a portable micro computer system at the same desk.

Geoffrey Ellis

## The French move in

### COMPUTER BRIEFING

SPERRY has beaten IBM to win a \$433m order for large computers from the US Navy. It brings the total value of Sperry's contracts signed this year with the US Air Force and Navy to almost £1.5b.

AFTER all the zapping shoot-em-down games which seem to proliferate for home merriment, it is refreshing to see the family favourite of Scrabble making its appearance. Written by Palon it is available for the 48K Sinclair Spectrum. It offers four levels of play and half finished games can be saved to tape for playing later.

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The machine runs on rechargeable batteries, working in Microsoft M-Basic, displays up to two lines, of 40 characters on a LCD screen. With obvious applications in the industrial, military and scientific fields, the Nomad will be marketed at prices starting from £2,285 for the 64K version. A second factory unit at Milton Keynes has been taken over to cope with production.

UK Events

Office Automation Show & Conference, Barbican Centre, London, June 7-8

4th Commodore Computer Show, Cunard International Hotel, London, June 9-11

Blackburn Computer Fair, King George's Hall, Blackburn, June 11

South of England Personal Computer Fair, Exhibition Hall, Wood Green School, Wimborne, June 12

Computer Fair, Earls Court, London, June 16-19

Computer Open Day Exhibition, Holiday Inn, London, June 18

Fylde Computer Show, Winter Gardens, Blackpool, June 17-19

Comdex '83, Belle Vue, Manchester, June 21-23

Compiled by Personal Computer News

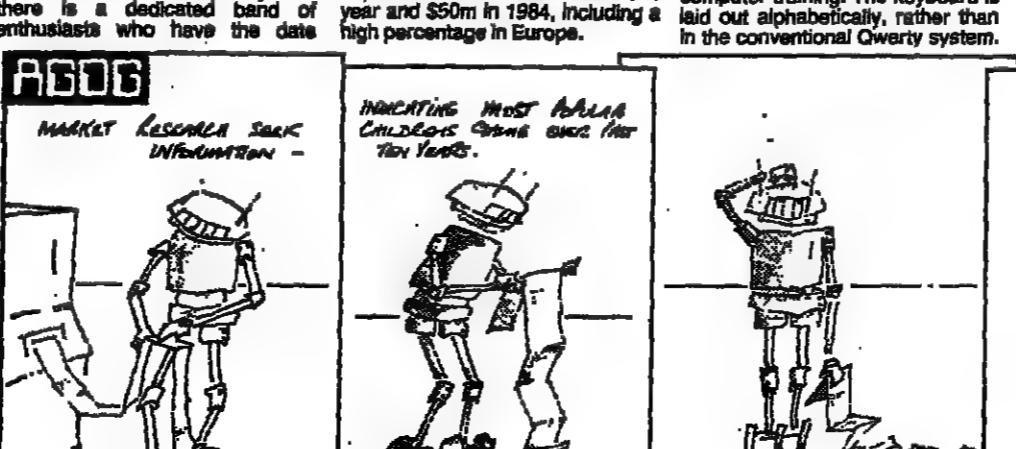
### Executive style

YOU can drop it, drop it, freeze it, or even toss it, but the new NOMAD portable microcomputer, its makers claim, will still continue to function, writes Geoffrey Ellis.

The Nomad, made by Immediate Business Systems, hitherto better known as the leader in portable billing systems, is offered in three versions, using bubble memories of 64K, 128K and top of the range, 256K.

Taking many common parts from the billing machine, the hand-held micro was designed from the outset to be used by those without computer training. The keyboard is laid out alphabetically, rather than in the conventional Qwerty system.

HARRY NEW



## COMPUTER PROGRAMMER

(part-time)

A Computer Programmer, part-time, with the possibility of becoming full-time in the future if desired, is needed to work on a number of research projects concerned with medical statistics and epidemiological studies of childhood cancer.

Familiarity with one or more of the following would be an advantage: a statistical package, Algol 68 or Fortran, communication between mainframes and microcomputers.

This will initially be a half-time appointment paid pro-rata on the lower half of the University Research B Scale (£25,500-27,370 under review) starting as soon as possible. Applications stating previous computing experience and giving the names of two referees should be sent to Dr G. J. Draper, Childhood Cancer Research Group, Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford OX2 8HE. Further details are obtainable on request (phone Oxford 725444).

## SENIOR SYSTEMS ANALYST

SAUDI ARABIA

Leading Saudi Arabian company requires the services of experienced Computer Analyst/Programmer with sound knowledge of an IBM System 34 installation.

The successful candidate will have had two years' experience in general computer programming and be aged between 28 and 40 years. A further initial contract is being offered extending two years and will be renewable.

Free accommodation with three meals per day plus free air travel to and from the UK for annual leave period.

A tax free salary of between £12,000 and £15,000 is to be expected, plus insurance and medical care.

Please contact in confidence:

Mr P. E. Brown,  
M & B Computer Services Ltd.,  
57 High Street, Tenterden, Kent TN3 1AB.  
Telephone: 0832 3428

## SENIOR SALES EXECUTIVE

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# Michael Foot: Rage against the Tory toll of misery

In the second of a series of interviews with the four party leaders, Julian Haviland, Political Editor, talks with Michael Foot about jobs defence and 'lies' against Labour

Why do you think the Labour Party appears to be so far behind? There's been a colossal effort made by the Government, by Mrs Thatcher, by practically all the newspapers, to say that what has happened in the past four years is a great success story, and that very well conducted advertising campaign has had almost as much success as the Saatchi and Saatchi campaign in 1979. But that campaign was a lie, and so is the success story presented to the public today a lie.

But the public are not fools. Do you not give them too little credit in suggesting they are taken in by lies?

No, of course I don't think that the public are fools, and I think lots of people are pondering very carefully about this election. I have travelled around this country certainly more than the Prime Minister, and seen many more people, and seen what is happening to them. Most people associated with the Labour Party are absolutely horrified by what is happening to our country when they see the scale of unemployment, the hopelessness, that is spread.

That is translated into the passion and anger that is in the Labour Party's campaign, and that is far more to the credit of our country than the complacency, the toleration of mass misery which is presented and organized by this propaganda campaign.

Would you accept, that, on most major issues other than unemployment, the evidence is that Conservative policies are preferred to Labour's - on inflation, law and order, defence?

Well, let's stick to unemployment for the moment. There is not the slightest evidence that the Government is going to change policies which will keep unemployment on this scale when even their own figures foreshadow an increase of 300,000 on the already horrific record total. If you translate that into human misery, into fear and fright in our society, into what is going to happen in the Toxteths and the Brixtons in the coming five years, it is an appalling prospect.

The campaign conducted by the Conservative Party to say everything is excellent - the only campaign I can recollect of equal falsity was the one the Conservatives began to run just before the

1939 war, saying: "You are living in peace because you are living under a Conservative government." We're still under a Conservative government. It is an utterly disreputable campaign.

What she is saying is that unemployment is something on the side, we don't like it, but you can wall it up in the ghettos, up in the North-East, in Scotland and Wales. Of course, it's coming through in places and has crept down the country a bit, but you can put it back there. Whereas we say, if we don't cure unemployment, we won't cure any of the other social diseases.

Has Labour made mistakes during the campaign?

Well, we always have distractions. Most of us thought we should concentrate on unemployment and how we would tackle it.

Was Denis Healey unwise to make an issue of the Falklands campaign?

Well, I am not going to discuss the distractions. There have been various distractions, and I think all of us agree that's a pity.

There is evidence that your defence policies alarm some voters. Have you found this?

## The country's wealth is draining away

Well, I certainly think there has been disturbance in the public mind about defence policy, and there again it has been partly because of the way our opponents decided to deal with the matter. Again, they have had quite a lot of assistance from several quarters.

They have tried to say we were here to scrap our country's defences and alliances, and to leave people defenceless.

But is it not simpler than that? That many people feel threatened by the Soviet Union and mistrust your unilateralism?

They mistrust the unilateralism because it is presented to them in the terms I have been saying, as if it is scrapping the country's defences and alliances.

I think the more they look at the argument, the more they will look at what Mrs Thatcher is saying about using it in the last resort. Well, let us hear what the last resort is. Of course, she has tried to avoid such questions, because the deterrent theory has grave

weaknesses, because of the new kinds of weapons being invented and the way the race will be intensified.

How much thought have you given to the Cabinet you may be forming this weekend?

Well, we have got a very good Cabinet already in place. Of course, there would be additions to the ones already elected to the Shadow Cabinet.

Are the top positions already promised?

No, there are no top positions promised in any sense.

So Mr Healey would not necessarily be Foreign Secretary, nor Mr Shore Chancellor?

No, but I don't think there is any doubt that the right way to deal with it would be for Peter Shore to go to the Treasury and Denis Healey to the Foreign Office. That is their assumption, but there have been no agreements.



Photograph: John Manning

Well, I hope it could be done immediately, because the country's wealth is draining away; the investment is draining away.

If you win, your Conservative opponents say we will see an almost Eastern European type of democracy, a "quasi-proletarian state". Do you think the electors fear that?

They have no cause to fear any such thing. My record on civil liberties is a good deal better than that of the whole Conservative Cabinet rolled into one. I suppose you could call it El Salvadoran democracy that she was seeking to introduce.

The last person in British politics who made a charge that Labour was going to introduce any form of secret police was Winston Churchill in 1945.

Would a Labour government be, as your Alliance opponents allege, a class-interest government waging class warfare?

What we in the Labour Party have tried to do is abolish the class war and make it one community, instead of a community in which ceaseless war continues. So it is the other way around. Our approach is the one which points the way to one nation.

In spite of what was said last week, do you intend, if you become Prime Minister on Friday, to serve for a full parliament?

Of course. We have got a five-year programme ahead of us, and I want to see it fulfilled.

Tomorrow: Margaret Thatcher

there has been a tremendous effort to appeal to people's fears. The truth is that a lot of what we are proposing is supported, not only by many people in this country, but by large numbers in other parts of the world, including the United States.

The deployment of cruise missiles in this country would be the establishment here of an American weapon controlled by the President of the United States. The Prime Minister has no power to claim that she would have control, but even if she were able to gain control, we would be opposed to deployment, because the chance of arms control would be almost blocked. One of the choices of the British people have at this election is whether they want a government that is genuinely interested in getting world-wide disarmament, or one that is prepared to take actions which will frustrate our agreements.

Is there not a simpler point, that people know that as soon as you become Prime Minister, there would be no British deterrent? That you would never use it, or threaten its use, so that deterrence would be dead? Does that give voters pause?

I think the more they look at the argument, the more they will look at what Mrs Thatcher is saying about using it in the last resort. Well, let us hear what the last resort is. Of course, she has tried to avoid such questions, because the deterrent theory has grave

weaknesses, because of the new kinds of weapons being invented and the way the race will be intensified.

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Tomorrow: Margaret Thatcher

## Frank Johnson's campaign trail

### Keeping voters sweet with the gut issues

One of the happiest moments of Mrs Thatcher's election campaign of 1979 was her visit to the Cadbury's factory in a Birmingham suburb.

There, balancing on the brink of successive vats of whirling chocolate, with the crush of photographers threatening to propel her downward at any moment, she narrowly missed being incorporated in a range of delicious walnut whips. The history of Britain over the last four years could have been so different.

Many of us interpreted that visit as the turning point of the 1979 campaign - there in the background working away at the firm's executives: "Do you buy your almonds from the almond people overseas? ... I see, yes ... you make the cherries, d'you?" Back to the Prime Minister, still working the women. "I don't like too much of it because it is VAIRY, VAIRY rich..."

Meanwhile Mr Denis Thatcher, whose mastery of factory-visit conversation is now the equal of the Duke of Edinburgh's, could be heard in the background working away at the firm's executives: "Do you buy your almonds from the almond people overseas? ... I see, yes ... you make the cherries, d'you?" Back to the Prime Minister, still working the women. "I don't like too much of it because it is VAIRY, VAIRY rich..."

Clatter-clatter, continued the machines. Gurgle-gurgle, continued the marzipan. The Prime Minister sat down at a conveyor belt with some more women and joined in the sorting of dark almonds from light. Whereupon, the photographers started climbing up the adjacent walls, and indeed each other.

"By law, you can only make marzipan with almonds," an executive was at the same time explaining to Mrs Thatcher, which is in itself an astonishing piece of information.

The elegant Mr Denis Thatcher was characteristically reliable in the role of the Prince. The photographers were of course the rats. Opinions will differ as to whether the Prime Minister was dancing the role of the Sugar Plum Fairy or the Wicked Fairy.

Ballotinators will note that, if it was the Wicked Fairy rather than the Sugar Plum Fairy then the ballot must have been *The Sleeping Beauty* because *The Nutcracker* does not have a Wicked Fairy, so it would be best if this balletic metaphor were abandoned. Anyway, there were a lot of sweets.

The machinery clattered. The marzipan churred and gurgled. Women continued to stuff chunks of it into brown boxes. Mr Thatcher started to make full use of her gift of being piercingly interested in

"Nothing wrong with a medium sherry now and then, old boy," one could imagine him advising after an op. "I'd go easy on stuff like marzipan if I were you."

## Today's events

### Royal engagements

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, as Patron of the Sir Robert Menzies Memorial Trust, opens the Australian Studies Centre and renovated premises of the Institute of Commonwealth Studies at 27/28 Russell Square, London, 3.

The Prince of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief the 22nd (Cheshire) Regiment and the Royal Regiment of Wales (24th/41st Foot), takes the Salute at the Beating of Retreat by the massed

bands of the Regiments of the Prince of Wales's Division, on Horse Guards Parade, 5.30.

Princess Anne attends the Variety Club of Great Britain luncheon at the Hilton Hotel, London, 12.45.

The Duke of Gloucester, Patron of the Nuffield Farming Scholarships Trust, attends the briefing for 1983 UK Scholars at the Centre for European Studies, Wye, Kent, 2.30.

New exhibitions

Bado - a painter of Bowers, Blake

Gallery, Georges Laroche, Cuckfield, Somersett; Tues to Sat 10 to 4 (until June 18).

### Paintings by John Bellany

92, Third Eye Centre, 350 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow; Tues to Sat 10 to 5.30, Sun 2 to 5.30 (until July 2).

### Exhibitions in progress

British paintings and watercolours on Man's activities on rivers, lakes and seas, Matheson Gallery, Matheson Court, Matheson, near Malvern; Mon to Sun 9.30 to 12.30 (until June 24).

Inner Worlds, selected by Paul Overy, Derby Museum and Art Gallery, The Strand, Tues to Sat 10 to 4 (until June 25).

Five sculptures by Anthony Caro, Raingate Library, Gullane, Fife; Lawrie, Rannoch, Glasgow; Mon to Sat 9.30 to 6. Thurs and Sat 9.30 to 5. Fri 9.30 to 7 (until June 25).

Places of People: watercolours, oils, fabrics, pictures and prints, Sladehouse House, 222 Englishcombe Lane, Bath; Mon to Sat 10 to 6, Sun 2 to 6 (until June 12).

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